# LOUISVILLE DAILY COURIER.

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**THE DAILY COURIER.**
BY W. N. HALDEMAN.
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**Arrival and Departure of Trains.**

NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

| | Arrive. | Depart. |
|---|---|---|
| Nashville and Memphis Mail | 12 [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Nashville and Memphis Express | 4:30 A M | [illegible] |
| Glen Orchard Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Bardstown Accommodation | [illegible] | 3:10 P M |

LEXINGTON AND FRANKFORT RAILROAD.

| | Arrive. | Depart. |
|---|---|---|
| Lexington | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Lexington | 7:20 P M | [illegible] |
| Accommodation | 9:30 A M | 4:45 P M |

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD.

[illegible] except Sunday; [illegible] daily; 6:00 A M [illegible] except Sunday; 5:30 P M daily.

**DAILY COURIER.**

TUESDAY - - - - - - JUNE 30, 1868.

## The Courier
### FOR THE CAMPAIGN.
### LARGE RETURNS FOR A SMALL INVESTMENT.
### ONLY 50 CENTS!

We have had so many applications from the country and from distant States for a CAMPAIGN COURIER, that we have determined to [illegible] the WEEKLY COURIER for four months from the time of subscription for the price of 50c per copy.

This will bring it up to and after the Presidential election, and will enable us to supply [illegible] it with a paper announcing the final result.

TERMS.

[illegible] months) ....... 50c
[illegible] ....... $5 00

[illegible] copy gratis to the getter up of the [illegible]

[illegible] low rates we expect orders to [illegible] thousands from Indiana, Illinois, [illegible] as well as the Southern States. [illegible] columns will keep its readers [illegible] on all important events [illegible] transpiring, will be full of [illegible], and will be a valuable and [illegible] document.

[illegible] friends bestir themselves in [illegible] which so much depends?

**Speaking.**

[illegible] Wolford, Democratic Elector [illegible] at large, will address the people [illegible] the following times and places—speaking [illegible] to commence each day at one o'clock:

Lancaster, Garrard co., Thursday, July 9th.
[illegible] Orchard, Lincoln co., Friday, July 10th.
Mount Vernon, Rockcastle co., Saturday, July [illegible].
London, Laurel co., Monday, July 13th.
[illegible], Whitley co., Tuesday, July 14th.
[illegible]sburg, Whitley co., Wednesday, July [illegible].
[illegible], Whitley co., Thursday, July 16th.
[illegible], Knox co., Friday, July 17th.
[illegible] Britton's, Josh Bell co., Saturday, July [illegible].
[illegible] Pleasant, Harlan co., Monday, July 20th.
[illegible] Lewis, Harlan co., Tuesday, July 21st.
[illegible] Davis, Letcher co., Wednesday, July 22d.
[illegible], Letcher co., Thursday, July 23d.
Washington, Letcher co., Friday, July 24th.
Hazard, Perry co., Saturday, July 25th.
Big Creek, Clay co., Monday, July 27th.
Manchester, Clay co., Tuesday, July 28th.
McKee, Jackson co., Wednesday, July 29th.
Kingston, Madison co., Thursday, July 30th.
Richmond, Madison co., Friday, July 31st.
Danville, Boyle co., Saturday, August 1st.

Mr. H. M. McCarty is our duly authorized agent, and all receipts for subscriptions, advertising, or job work for the COURIER, given by him will be only acknowledged by us.

## NEWS AND PERSONAL.

GOLD CLOSED at 140½ in New York yesterday.

DANIEL PIKE, Cashier of the Freeman's National Bank of Augusta, Me., died on Sunday.

GEN. WADE HAMPTON still looks young, and wears his beard a la militaire.

THE HON. JAMES BROOKS drives the handsomest pair of cream-colored horses in Washington.

RACHEL JOHNSON has been putting in the work at Toledo. Mr. Macauley is still with her, and Lena and Parthenia are her roles.

COLFAX says it is all bosh about his being engaged to a Keokuk damsel. And echo answers—dam-sel.

MAJOR GENERAL ANDERSON, of Fort Sumter notoriety, has a very pretty and accomplished daughter in society.

TAINE, the author, who compared the marriage ceremony to the fifth act of "Robert le Diable," has himself taken a wife.

THOY THE father of a very distinguished Congressman was hung as a pirate, is positively asserted by a Senator belonging to the same party.

MRS. GENERAL GRANT's traveling costume is a short suit of handsome black silk and ash-colored bonnet.

THOS. BOGAN, the murderer of his brother in Manitowoc, Wis., a few weeks since, was arrested Sunday night in his own house.

THE TELEGRAPH, which has been completed to Fort Union, New Mexico, will reach Santa Fe next week.

VISCOUNT ST. FERRIOL, First Secretary of the French Legation at Washington, has been transferred to England in the same capacity.

MR. SELAH PLUMMER, of Brattleborough, Vermont, a few days since applied the oil of tobacco to a corn on his foot, and came near losing his life in consequence.

QUEEN VICTORIA is said to have been so shocked at a very decollete dress, at one of her recent drawing-rooms, that she commissioned the Lord Chamberlain to reprove the lady.

VESSELS arriving at New York report an unusual number of icebergs in the Atlantic ocean. One steamer encountered twenty-five in one day.

THE United States Steamer Monongahela, Commodore [illegible], from St. Croix on the [illegible] and St. Thomas on the 17th, arrived at New York at a late hour Saturday night.

THE [illegible], about the size of the common torpedo, but [illegible] contain nitroglycerine, has caused many accidents already in New York. It is sold as a toy by the confectioners, and the public should beware of it.

ALTHOUGH the Emperor of Austria declared, after receiving the news of his brother's execution at Queretaro, that he would not sign any more death warrants, another criminal was executed in Vienna a few days ago.

MCCOOLE AND COBURN expect, or pretend to expect, to fight as soon as they can get trained again. Their term in jail expires July 7. McCoole has only "almost" made up his mind to retire from the ring. A challenge from Heenan is expected by him.

MR. BURLINGAME says the Chinese have more books, encyclopedias, pamphlets, magazines, etc., than any other people. Their principal encyclopedia embraces 5,000 volumes. Have they a Congressional Printing Bureau?

SIMROCK, the German savant, says the title "A midsummer night's dream" is nonsense, and that the day on which Shakspeare's play known under that name takes place is the 1st of May. He says the above mentioned title was given to the play by some ignorant fool long after Shakspeare was dead.

THE nom de plume of King John of Saxony, the translator of Dante's Divine Comedy, of which he has recently published a new translation, or rather a new edition of his old translation, is "Philaletes" (the lover of truth). A strange name for a man who has for the last ten years muzzled the press of his country.

VICTOR HUGO is going to publish a weekly paper with headquarters at Paris. He will write every article in it and the paper will be called "The Beast." It will, of course, have very little to say on politics, but Victor Hugo has, for many years back, longed to punish the large number of literary adversaries, who, profiting by his exile, thought they would attack him with impunity.

A YOUNG man named Newton Barker was assassinated near Fort Valley, Ga., on last Wednesday night by a man who called for him. He had retired, but got up and went out to the gate, when he was shot down and expired immediately. No clue has been obtained to the person who perpetrated the murder or the cause of it.

DISPATCHES FROM Victoria state that, as the sloop Thornton was on her last trip northward, she was attacked forty miles above Fort Rupert by three canoes full of Indians. Captain Warren and crew fired on them with heavy rifles, killing twenty out of twenty-three Indians. Captain Warren and one of his men were severely wounded. The Indians fought obstinately with firearms.

AN AUSTRIAN paper alleges that the most perfect speaking machine ever invented is now being exhibited in Pesth, Hungary. It is worked by keys, and the lady performer converses through its medium with a rapidity and precision that even astonish the visitors. The only perceptible imperfection is in rendering the sharp or hissing sounds, such as the final of the letter "s."

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THE GOVERNOR ALBERT, Smith, has called a meeting of the Legislature of Alabama at Montgomery for July 13th.

TWO BODY of the chambermaid of the ill fated Star, lately destroyed on Lake Erie, has been found, and a diligent search is being made to recover the other bodies.

OLD KING LOUIS, of Bavaria, has left a diary which it was originally intended to publish. But, upon examination, it was found to contain so many shocking things that it was deemed best not to lay anything of it before the public.

NEAR MUNICH there lives an eccentric old American from Mississippi, who for twenty-five years past has never left his house. The only person who visits him there is an old washerwoman who waits on him and brings him his meals.

THE KANSAS CITY Advertiser says that the people of that city are to have a "galorious" jollification on the Fourth. One of the most renowned professors "of America or Europe" is to go up into the clouds, while another, equally distinguished, is to "make a public exploration of the bowels of the Missouri!" "and other attractions, which will be announced in due time, the like of which was never before seen East, West, North or South."

THE SULTAN of Turkey has created a Council of State, or kind of Bureaucratical Parliament for Turkey—another approach to the Western style of government. This council, with a president, will have five sections—each under its own president—of war, finances, legislation, public works and public instruction. The deliberations of the council—numbering ten members for each section—will be decided by vote. They have no control over the Executive.

LONGFELLOW has written a startling letter to several Poles in Florence, telling them that any Pole would be justified in shooting Alexander II [illegible]. The letter closes as follows: Remember the fourteen Polish mothers whom the cowardly villain caused to be hung at Wilna! Remember the hundred and fifty Polish matrons and girls whom his Cossacks had to drive to Siberia! Blessed be the bullet that pierces the heart of this crowned assassin!

CHARLES MILLER, a defeated Radical candidate for county surveyor, in St. Joseph, Mo., committed suicide last week, because he said, "he was sick of the Radical party on earth, and wanted to see how they got along in the sulphureous mines below." He asked for paper and wrote that "Jim Lane was beckoning him on. That [illegible] and D. D. Drake were expected soon, that corners in the lower regions were vacated for brute Brownlow, beast Butler, soup tureen Grant, Thad. Stevens and several others."

**Speeches of Hon. L. S. Trimble and Hon. G. M. Adams.**

In addition to the speeches already noticed, the Congressional Globe contains also the very able arguments delivered by Trimble and Adams on the Young McKee contested election case. The matter of these speeches proves that Kentucky is most ably and faithfully represented at Washington. We intend to lay them before our readers as soon as the pressure upon our columns will permit. We take occasion to say of Mr. Adams, as the youngest member of the delegation, that he has won the esteem of his colleagues and shown himself in every way worthy of the confidence reposed in him by his constituents.

The Jewish Sentinel of last week contains an able leader in reply to the various attacks upon the Jews, which papers supporting Grant have published in vindication of his infamous order. There is also an editorial article in the Sentinel which sharply criticises General Rawlins' defense of Grant's order. From the ease with which the Sentinel demolishes this defense, it would appear necessary for the Radical Committee to relieve General Grant's military family as well as the General himself and the garrulous Jesse R. Send the whole family out into the wilderness, beyond the reach of printer's ink, or the Republican party will be kept in hot water, and simmered down to nothing before November.

**The Speech of Hon. Horatio Seymour.**

We publish the speech of ex-Governor Seymour of New York, delivered last week at Cooper Institute, because the position of the speaker as acknowledged leader of the New York Democracy, and his distinguished reputation makes his utterances upon the eve of a national convention the subject of general and lively interest. It will be our aim pending the deliberations of the convention to lay before our readers everything that can throw light upon the subject before that body or indicate the drift of Democratic speculations in different sections of the Union.

The report from Washington that Schofield is about to place General Rousseau in command of one of the Southern military districts is a sign that the new Secretary favors a milder administration of affairs than has heretofore existed in General Grant's empire. In any command intrusted to him, General Rousseau will prove himself a just and magnanimous ruler, and all his discretionary powers will be wielded on the side of liberty and the Constitution.

We publish in another column Gen. Butler's statement about the conflicting views of leading Radicals as to the meaning of their Chicago creed on the bond question. Apropos of which the reports from Washington inform us that Butler has thrown a flaming and crackling firebrand among his party friends by procuring the introduction of a resolution in favor of laying a tax of ten per cent. on the interest of the bonds.

The President's inclination to issue a proclamation of general amnesty has been thwarted by the admonition of bogus Senators. The impeachers are eager to get another chance at him now on an article charging him with an abuse of the pardoning power. They would stick at nothing to get a tool of their own in his place pending the election.

JUDGE FIELD.—We published some days since a highly complimentary mention of Judge Field, of the Supreme Court, in connection with the Democratic nomination for the Presidency. He is one of the ablest, best and purest men of the nation, and we notice by our special dispatch from New York that his claims are being strongly pressed by the delegates from the Pacific coast.

It is but rarely that the railroad trains and steamboats brought in and took away such immense crowds of passengers as they did yesterday.

THE ROYAL WEDDING.—The New Albany Ledger has fairly earned the laurels of serving up a first-class sensation, and there is no use in trying to spoil it, as some of our incredible exchanges are endeavoring to do. The Cincinnati Commercial throws the following cup of cold water on it, which is, to say the least, "barbarous:"

The New Albany papers are rejoicing in a first-class sensation—the marriage of a mysterious stranger to a working female poet of the neighboring city of Louisville. The friends of the bride claim that the groom is a Count, a member of a distinguished family of Berlin, and that his father is a "private counsellor to the King of Prussia." The "Count" is maintaining a strict incognito for some special reasons, but will soon reveal himself in all the pride of glories of his rank. The chances are that the poetical young lady has been adroitly sold by a barber on furlough or an escaped jail bird.

TILL TAPPED.—About 11 o'clock last night the money drawer of the Eldorado saloon was carried off by some sneak thief, who emptied its contents, and threw it down on the pavement on Third street. The thief must have been a very adroit rascal, as the barkeeper had not been absent at any time during the night more than a few moments.

PERSONAL.—We had the pleasure yesterday of meeting in our city Honorables R. T. [illegible], of Henderson, and G. A. Lackey, of Lincoln, two of the most efficient members of our State Legislature. They were both on their way to New York, but we regret that Mr. Glass is compelled by his ill health to return home.

THE BURSTING of the drying cylinder in the cotton factory of Thomas H. Dunham, Harrison avenue, Boston, exploded yesterday afternoon, badly damaging the roof and other portions of the building. Two girls named Sarah Wheldy and Mary Robinson were badly injured, the former fatally.

We saw yesterday a most beautiful and fragrant magnolia from the City cemetery at the lower end of Jefferson street. The grounds of this grave yard are models of cleanliness and good order, and reflect great credit on the skill and industry of Mr. White, the efficient sexton.

Mr. G. W. McCraine, of the Ouachita Telegraph, at Monroe, La., who arrived here yesterday on his way to New York, has our thanks for a large and luscious watermelon and a file of late Louisiana papers.

The horses, cows, farming implements, &c., upon the farm of the late J. H. Harney, will be sold at auction to-day, sale commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. See auction column.

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**THE NEW YORK CONVENTION.**

**Arrival and Departure of Delegates.**

The city was in a buzzing excitement yesterday about noon, and people might be seen on every hand, hurrying through the streets in linen dusters and carpet sacks or calicos dangling at their sides, making a "bee line" for the boats and the mail boat. Of course, they were all bound for the New York Convention. At 12:30 P. M. the special train with several hundred delegates from Mobile, New Orleans and Memphis arrived, together with a large party from Nashville. These added to the large number of delegates and visitors that had poured into the city for several days previous, swelled the crowd to a very large number. The two rallying points were the Cincinnati mail boat landing and the railroad ticket office on the corner of Third and Main streets from which point the omnibuses for those going by the Indianapolis railroad were to leave. The Kentucky delegation was very large, filling some six or seven large omnibuses, with the roofs crowded. They carried two beautiful banners, and departed in high glee, amid the greatest enthusiasm manifested by the throng that had gathered to see them off.

At the mail-boat landing the scene was no less exciting. The great steamer America was crowded to her utmost capacity with the delegations from Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and a portion of the Kentucky delegation. It was estimated that the America left with about four hundred passengers. About three hundred went up on Sunday, and a large number from our city will leave by the mail-boat to-day. A large number of the Conservative soldiers' and sailors' delegation left on Sunday and yesterday, "shouting Hancock and the battle cry of freedom." This delegation embraced the majority of Federal army officers who served in Kentucky regiments during the war.

Prominent among the Confederate officers who go as delegates and visitors, are Generals Wade Hampton, N. B. Forrest, S. B. Buckner, James H. Clanton, J. T. Holtzclaw, John B. Gordon, J. G. Barrett, together with B. H. Hill, of Georgia, Gov. Z. B. Vance, of North Carolina, and Robt. Ould, of Virginia. We were told by some of the Georgia delegation yesterday that Hon. Alexander H. Stephens would pass through this city to-day for the Convention, in company with several other distinguished gentlemen.

DELEGATES AND VISITORS.

The following is a partial list of those who left Sunday and yesterday:

| | |
|---|---|
| Judge Clain, Louisville. | Colonel Boone, Louisville. |
| Hon. [illegible] Cooke, " | T. L. Jefferson, " |
| J. L. Jefferson, " | Phil. [illegible], " |
| J. P. [illegible], " | C. W. T. Brown, " |
| J. D. Barrington, " | W. G. Baird, " |
| Len Rogers, " | Wm. [illegible], " |
| Chas. [illegible], " | Scott [illegible], " |
| T. McMannon, " | Jesse K. Bell, " |
| John Barbee, " | J. Neaubtt, " |
| N. B. Vance, Henderson. | J. A. [illegible], Henderson. |
| Judge A. Duval, Frankfort. | Albert G. Rhea, [illegible] |
| Maj. [illegible], Eddyville | W. B. Machen, [illegible] |
| Col. G. Henry, " | J. A. Hewlitt, Princeton. |
| L. M. Flournoy, Paducah. | Dr. [illegible], Bardstown |
| W. L. Dulaney, Bowling Green | J. M. Dowd, Glasgow |
| P. A. Graves, Lebanon. | I. B. [illegible], [illegible] |
| I. C. Winfield, Nashville | W. A. Cheatham, Nashville |
| Archie Cheatham, " | [illegible] Cheatham, " |
| J. T. Ellison, " | P. W. Viper, " |
| John Sam. F. Rice, Ala. | Dr. R. F. [illegible], Alabama |
| F. B. [illegible], " | [illegible], " |
| W. L. Chandler, " | H. W. Townsend, " |
| Jeff. Griffin, " | W. H. Townsend, " |
| W. W. Barton, " | W. H. Barnes, " |
| W. H. Walsh, " | R. M. Martin, " |
| E. V. Timmons, " | L. L. Norsall, " |
| Gen. Jas. H. Clanton, Ala. | Col. C. F. Peeples, Ga. |
| Z. M. Massey, " | W. J. Thrasher, " |
| N. H. Tarte, " | T. T. Smith, " |
| Jas. G. Dodd, Memphis. | Ewel P. Howell, " |
| J. H. Micaold, " | J. D. Talbott, " |
| W. D. Whiteside, Tenn. | J. M. Anderson, Paris, Tenn |
| J. Buckner, Columbia, Tenn. | Judge L. H. Maxum, Ark |
| W. Y. Thompson, " | Jesse Frothilch, " |
| W. D. Walsh, Louisiana. | John Jamison, " |
| John C. Dey, " | Gov. G. M. Cassie, Texas |
| L. H. Washburn, " | H. M. Gibson, " |
| Thos. Loce, " | |

The delegations were so broken up, while hundreds rushed through the city without stopping that we are only able to furnish the above meager list. Quite a number of representatives of the press have passed through with the different delegations. Nearly all with whom we have conversed contemplate a visit to Washington before returning.

**The Juvenile Concert—Last Night.**

The grand juvenile concert at Masonic Temple last night for the benefit of the Ladies' Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home, under the direction of Dr. M. F. Price, was a great success. The attendance was not so large as might have been expected, but what it lacked in numbers was fully made up in respectability. The stage presented a beautiful spectacle, there being no less than two hundred and fifty young misses attired in white with floating ribbons of every color, and their sweet faces fairly sparkled with joy. The different choruses filled the spacious hall with melody, and the harmony and unison of chord evinced a thorough training.

The charming duett, "There's a Sigh in the Heart," by two beautiful little Misses, was very sweet, and loudly encored. "My Heart is Over the Sea," a beautiful song, was sung in exquisite style by a bright little girl. "The Dairy Maid," a very pretty little song, was rendered in character, and brought down the house. A duett and chorus, "There'll be Sunshine," was very fine, and elicited great applause.

In short, the whole programme was admirably rendered, and reflects great credit on teacher and pupils. We understand that Dr. Price will give a matinee at Masonic Temple on Thursday afternoon, with an entirely new programme.

During the intermission, Mr. Charles Tilden presented the following young ladies with a beautiful album each for having sold the greatest number of tickets:

Miss Susie Ramsey sold fifty tickets, Miss Jessie Clark sold forty-seven tickets, Miss Agnes Wright sold forty-four tickets.

**MEETING OF THE SCHOOL BOARD.**

**Appropriation for Salaries.**

The School Board held a special session last night at the public school building, corner of Walnut and Center streets, to make an appropriation for the payment of teachers and janitors for the month of June and consider the rules for the government of ward schools.

The sum of $14,000 was appropriated for the payment of teachers and janitors for the month of June, to be paid on Friday.

A lengthy discussion arose on a proposition of Dr. Roberts to remove the German school on the corner of Fifth and York to the new school building. It was finally laid over until the next meeting.

The time of the Board was principally consumed in discussing the amendments to the rules, for the regulation of the ward schools. Several unimportant amendments were made to them. An amendment to one of the rules providing for one session per day throughout the year, was debated at length, but no action was taken on it.

The Board protracted its session until nearly midnight.

**Outrageous Conduct.**

On last Friday evening as a gentleman with a couple of ladies was passing out Fourth street, at the corner of Walnut a drunken scoundrel stepped out from a boisterous crowd that had congregated there and wantonly shoved one of the young ladies off the curb-stone. Her protector rightly knocked the rowdy down, when his associates remonstrated in very abusive terms, and but for the interference of persons passing the gentleman would have suffered injury from them. Where were the police that they did not arrest these dandy ruffians? It is a miserable reputation for a city that her citizens cannot walk the streets after night unmolested, but such will be the case in Louisville so long as these boisterous crowds are permitted to loiter about the corners.

**Destructive Hail Storm in Washington County.**

A correspondent informs us that on Thursday night last, at about 11 o'clock, a hail storm visited the neighborhood of Mackville, in Washington county, which demolished wheat, oats and corn, prostrated the meadow grass, and threshed all the fruit from the trees. The hail stones were large enough to break the branches of trees, and lay in some places four or five inches deep on the ground. It was followed by a heavy, washing rain.

LECTURE—"The Howard Live In."—The above interesting lecture will be delivered to-night, June 30th, at St. Marks' Church, Green street, near Ninth, by Mr. D. Straker, colored, commencing at 8 o'clock. The lecturer is late from the Island of Barbadoes, West Indies. Being highly recommended by the Principal of Codrington College, we have no doubt that he will give his audience ample satisfaction.

ANOTHER JUVENILE CONCERT.—Prof. Whipple will give his grand juvenile concert at Masonic Temple on Wednesday evening—the proceeds to be applied for the benefit of the Widows' and Orphans' Home. Three hundred little girls will participate in the occasion, and it will be a charming entertainment. We advise all lovers of vocal music to attend.

## CITY FEATURES.

**Paschall House Drawing.**

On Wednesday of next week the drawing will take place at St. Louis. The deeds of the property have been placed in the hands of Mayor Thomas, of the city, for the benefit of those who are to hold the lucky certificates in the association. The number of tickets to be had in Louisville is dwindling rapidly, and those who wish to risk but five dollars to obtain a fortune should not delay a moment. Call at Scott Glore's and the Willard Hotel.

PASCHALL HOUSE DRAWING.—A few tickets in the Paschall House drawing may be had to-day at Scott Glore's book store and the Willard Hotel. Don't lose the opportunity to get a fortune for five dollars.

CANNEL COAL.—Messrs. Olmstead & O'Connor, coal dealers, have just received a supply of the "Hunnewell Cannel Coal," which for parlor and cooking purposes is unequaled. They are also prepared to fill orders for every kind of coal [illegible]

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**NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.**

AN INTERESTING ARTICLE.

**Views and Position of the New York Democratic Organ.**

**IT FAVORS CHASE.**

The following article from the Albany Argus of the 26th, the leading Democratic organ of New York, will attract attention. We publish it in order to give the readers of the COURIER a proper understanding of all that is transpiring in the political world.

(From the Albany (N. Y.) Argus, 26th.)

The Convention to assemble in New York on the 4th of July next will have a place in history. The [illegible] of the Democratic party at the Charleston Convention [illegible] and led to the [illegible] of the Union and the [illegible] of the [illegible] States, on that [illegible], was but a rehearsal in advance of the scenes that followed in the National Congress. The eight years of civil war, [illegible] which followed were [illegible] and more [illegible], though none [illegible] in the [illegible]. The approaching Convention is the first of a national character since that of Chicago, for at Chicago, in 1864, the [illegible] States were still in civil war. As the [illegible] of the Convention of 1860 was the forerunner of the civil war so the [illegible] of the Convention [illegible] attribution of nationality may be [illegible] the first step to the [illegible] of the Union, and the [illegible] of the Constitution.

THE TIME AND PLACE.

The work of restoration is to date upon the birth-day of the country. The 4th of July is to be hereafter memorable not only as the first in the annals of an independent nation, but as the day of restoration, when after a long night of confusion and disaster, light dawned again upon the liberties of the American people; the yoke of irresponsible power was cast aside; the demagogues who had usurped it, driven into obscurity; and peace once more restored to the [illegible] States. These are to be the crowning glories of Independence day in future, and to give it new claims to the gratitude and enthusiasm of the people. [illegible] the [illegible] of the Day, the glorious Declaration of 1776, need not have one word added to it; it, one sentiment changed. The protest of the Colonies against the usurpations and [illegible] tyranny of the Tories of that day will serve to express the indignation of the [illegible] of this day against the military [illegible], the denial of justice, the lawless exactions, and the bloody and corrupt rule of the Rump Republicans, from whose grasp they are about to release themselves.

Nor is the place less [illegible] than the time for the [illegible] of that great national council. New York is the great representative city of the world. [illegible] was not more so of the [illegible] of the empire. New York not only represents [illegible] but embodies them. She represents and [illegible] the future as well as the present. Every year she receives 250,000 people upon her wharves, and distributes them through the Union. She contains more English speaking inhabitants than any city in England, except its capital, more Germans than any city of Germany but its two [illegible], more Irish than any city in Ireland, more Roman Catholics than Rome. New England, the West and the South are represented in her business and population. She is tolerant and broad and liberal. Her strength and courage and generosity proved exhaustless in the war. She displays that instinct of statesmanship which, so surely as an inspiration from above, conducts to greatness and success. Her [illegible] but one interest, one aspiration, the [illegible] and perpetuity of the American Union, its growth and progress.

THE [illegible] THIRD [illegible]—THE VOTE BY STATES.

The Convention thus called [illegible] to its business in the accustomed way and makes its decisions according to the law of its organization, and in conformity with unvarying precedents. A convention called to restore the Constitution and set up anew the bulwarks and safeguards of State Rights and personal liberties, cannot commence its work by disregarding the [illegible] incorporated in its own constitution. It was the condition upon which the Democracy of the smaller States, and particularly the Democracy of the South, consented to accept the conventional system of nominations, that the minority should be protected from the dictation of a mere majority. There was evidently to the two-third rule in the Federal and State constitutions. To prevent the evil of sinister treaties, to control upon impeachment, requires a two-thirds vote, and in the State Constitutions [illegible] are more [illegible] to defeat [illegible] appropriations of public money. The [illegible] has been in the two-thirds [illegible] for the latter years to [illegible] the [illegible] of the majority. It is now [illegible] that the rule should be retained at this time. In [illegible] convention, as [illegible], it would be easy for [illegible] of [illegible] controlling the [illegible] of [illegible] the convention, and to [illegible] it as to defeat the hopes of the States most reliable for Democratic majorities. The two-thirds rule was the fundamental law of the first National Convention of 1832, when a Vice President was nominated, and was reiterated in 1836 and 1840 and 1844. It was made the cause in the 1844 Convention for the defeat of [illegible] that defeated Mr. Van Buren's renomination, and it was much of its unpopularity in its abuse on that occasion. But it is the organic law of Democratic Conventions, not to be set aside, except by a power as high as that which originated it, and all that the Convention of 1868 can rightfully do to change it, is to submit a proposition, to that effect, to the Democratic Conventions of the several States, to be passed upon with a view to future action.

The convention will vote by States, as heretofore, each delegation casting the whole vote, upon questions and candidates, or dividing it, according to the views of members, as the delegation itself shall determine.

THE CANDIDATES AND PLATFORM.

No convention ever assembled so entirely a deliberative body as the approaching one. The question of candidates is as open to-day as it was three months ago. There have been few committals, not many instructions, and no exaction of pledges. The enthusiasm of his Western friends prompted them to present the name of Mr. Pendleton, and with it a financial platform. Not only would Mr. Pendleton's chances have been stronger, if this attempt at forestalling the action of the convention had not been made, but they would have been irresistible. We have only to imagine the convention met, its broad platform made, and the candidate to be chosen. What candidate could be named more popular than the gallant young representative of the Ohio Democracy? But strong as he is we do not believe the convention will narrow this great constitutional struggle upon which we are approaching, down to a mere financial issue. Nor do we believe that the New York Democracy educated in the creed of Jefferson, and impressed with deep convictions upon the subject by the long warfare under Jackson, will ever consent to seek the solution of our financial troubles in the issue of depreciated paper currency. No matter under what indirection its consent is solicited, or by what sophistry determined, the depreciation of the currency is the surest [illegible]. The [illegible] into the [illegible] of [illegible] portion for [illegible] the whole burden of loss is thrown upon the people. We do not deny that the debt is to be paid in the currency of the country, [illegible] the [illegible], or any portion of it. We [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] the whole [illegible] of the [illegible] the people. The [illegible] grievance does [illegible] direction. Every patriot since the days of the Revolution has protested against the [illegible] of paper money. It [illegible]. This was the question [illegible] which the men of the revolution fought, and their [illegible] they have transmitted to us to defend. The policy that preserves in the bosom of every community a class exempted from a share in its common burdens is fatal to the American idea of equality, and must be fatal to the land of its birth.

The Convention, we [illegible], will declare that principle in its platform and [illegible] purpose of the [illegible] to restore the Union as it was, and the Constitution as it [illegible]. Let it accept the results of the war, [illegible] declared in the amendment to the Constitution, [illegible] the abolition of slavery, and the extinction of the Confederate government, [illegible]. Let our first task be to restore the broken fragments of our once glorious system, and breathe in them anew the breath of life. Let questions of mere [illegible] be reserved for a later day.

It is thus a [illegible] of the character of the contest that [illegible] to turn towards Chief Justice Chase as a candidate. In compromises between the [illegible] of [illegible] Chief Justice [illegible] would be [illegible] he [illegible] to [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible]. Mr. Chase would [illegible] and [illegible] the Executive office in the [illegible] to visit him, the [illegible] might be [illegible] with the [illegible] who now control it. No other [illegible] than [illegible] prompted the [illegible] of his name. From the moment he [illegible] himself a Democrat, no one [illegible]. He is no statesman who in revolutionary times, looks backward to find the compass of settlement of affairs to men who propose to go forward with him, and whose assistance is [illegible]. We [illegible] that [illegible] revolutionary past [illegible] shall be past. Let its [illegible] and its passions be sponged away, erased from the tablets of men's memories for ever.

But while throwing open wide the doors of [illegible]

patronage, and recognizing in [illegible] the rights of the [illegible], we [illegible] propose to [illegible] that would endanger [illegible]. We intend to [illegible] the [illegible] have [illegible]. They are our brethren. [illegible] their company when the [illegible]. We have no [illegible] that brighter skies shine over all of us.

Let us [illegible] the party [illegible] who shall represent it [illegible] struggle. We need a statesman, [illegible] of the [illegible] demand [illegible] and the people are looking [illegible]. It is not [illegible] to represent the soldier-element upon the ticket, but the first task of the Convention will be to embody in its candidates for President the idea of the supremacy of the Constitution over force. That done [illegible] the rest to the people. There [illegible] affirm the decision of the Convention, and save the country.

**Wendell Phillips' Opinion of Chief Justice Chase.**

(From the Anti-Slavery Standard.)

Forsan haec olim meminisse juvabit, of which we may take as counterpart, if not translation, the old saying, "Hell is paved with good intentions." Scotland has the same truth in her proverb, "A Haggis [illegible] can charge down hill." There's never any trouble in getting downward when a man longs for it. Among our wonders there is always an Arnold and [illegible] all the rest. Mr. Justice Chase wishes to be an [illegible], but [illegible] to be Premier or [illegible] a [illegible] Aaron's rod. He wishes to advocate universal suffrage and payment of the national debt in gold. But he longs to outbid Pendleton before the Democratic Convention. See how [illegible] are the Jew under King James, [illegible] to [illegible] with his [illegible] the government the [illegible] had [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible]. At the [illegible] when [illegible] of [illegible] on the part of the Republicans, when some [illegible] correspondents hinted the possibility of his accepting a Democratic nomination, "Is thy servant a dog that he should do this thing?" But [illegible] virtuous horror could not [illegible] the public thought that "damned spot." So in due time the Cincinnati Gazette states, with Chase-like [illegible], some official dignity, that doubtless Mr. Chase would accept such nomination, if the Democratic party would come to him and plant itself on his platform. Then his tempted, restless virtue waits a while to see what the party will do. That [illegible] manifests no disposition to wash and put on clean garments. [illegible] to July 4. He somewhat [illegible], agreed, to give the Democratic party an opportunity to come down a little in his price. He lets it be known that if universal suffrage can be secured and gold payment [illegible], meet the Democracy with a [illegible] in State sovereignty and a grant of universal amnesty. For a while this is [illegible]. But the keen instinct of the Democracy [illegible] and [illegible] a negro [illegible]. Spotting negro was [illegible] Alpha and Omega of American Democracy, Mr. Chase might have learned the gospel of Col. [illegible] a dozen years ago, and [illegible] to the "[illegible]" of [illegible] the truth seemed on [illegible]. It was clear the party could never come up to [illegible]. What then? "Chase," said the [illegible] of Buchanan, "is the drunken Duke of Norfolk, lying in the mud, 'Cousin, I can't [illegible] but I will do the next [illegible] lie down with you.'" So, now we have the bed, Pendleton and Chase neck and neck.

The platform with which Mr. Chase's private secretary is authorized [illegible] freedom, North and South, is

1st. No mention of Stanton, [illegible] and Brick Pomeroy's green [illegible].

2d. [illegible] amnesty [illegible].

3d. [illegible] suffrage [illegible] the States.

4th. Congressional reconstruction [illegible] denounced.

Now, Deacon Rex [illegible], [illegible] the [illegible] you and Postmaster [illegible] the play of "Hamlet" with that part [illegible] without its [illegible] the [illegible] ye have it.

Republicans, [illegible] what is it, then, [illegible] of the Fourth of July [illegible] if you will accept [illegible] will be no need to [illegible] your [illegible]. Your candidate [illegible] Pomeroy, Seward, Pendleton, and all the [illegible].

Men say the Chief Justice is selling his soul for this empty chance of a presidency. No gentleman, he has no soul to sell. That went to its place long ago, when [illegible] horror went [illegible] of the [illegible] American democracy and American [illegible] he had seen them in the dark [illegible] of the Ohio Governor. Now, only the empty sheath of a man [illegible] remained to be [illegible] Pendleton [illegible] the [illegible].

If Mr. Chase could have [illegible] the Democratic party on Republican principles, he would have [illegible] the cause of liberty. We [illegible] the [illegible] that [illegible] may [illegible] of the [illegible] of the [illegible]. The [illegible] that [illegible] the Alabama [illegible] with Jefferson Davis in [illegible] quality, liberty and [illegible]. But the Democratic party [illegible] negro hate and [illegible] only [illegible]. In its ranks are [illegible] hours when it [illegible] of [illegible] ideas. But [illegible] a corpse [illegible] have been tried in vain. But the [illegible] when the Chief Justice [illegible] worthless concord [illegible] empty promises. Both [illegible] done.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

**IMPEACHMENT.**

**The Latest Radical Plot for Deposing President Johnson—Impeachment Necessary to the Election of Grant.**

(From the Anti-Slavery Standard.)

Because the late attempt to remove Mr. Johnson, which so nearly [illegible] at last, through a constitutional [illegible] and corruption, a failure, the whole [illegible] of Congress has not therefore been [illegible]. By the votes of two-thirds of the House of Representatives, and by the votes of nearly two-thirds of the Senate, he already stands impeached. That the [illegible] was desired and approved by the great majority of the loyal people, the recent [illegible] of their will plainly indicate. Neither the necessity for impeachment should be [illegible] from the Constitution as impracticable and [illegible] for the present [illegible] of the White House should be deposed.

For the honor and safety of the nation it is important that, as Mr. Stevens [illegible], there should be another [illegible] of the [illegible] and the attempt made at least to dispose of him as his [illegible]. The [illegible] of Congress should be [illegible] without adjournment until the 4th of March next, or until the deposition of Johnson is an accomplished fact. The new "Reign of Terror" that [illegible] and [illegible] of the South should hold [illegible] to [illegible] at the [illegible] to [illegible] the President, [illegible] in office. All the [illegible] rendered [illegible] upon [illegible] the nature [illegible] of the [illegible] reconstructed States. With Johnson in the White House, the danger of a renewed [illegible] of rebellion and [illegible] to the [illegible] government, will be imminent. Let Mr. [illegible] new effort for Johnson's removal [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] everywhere. It [illegible] to [illegible] and [illegible] of the [illegible] is [illegible] may be with [illegible] the [illegible] at the first day of January, 1869, if it were not [illegible] by the first of August or September, [illegible] for Rad [illegible] and secure a [illegible] renovated [illegible] Wade in his [illegible]. The [illegible] for the measure is the [illegible] and [illegible] ment to suffering and [illegible] loyalists, [illegible] and [illegible] and hourly [illegible] of murder [illegible] Texas and elsewhere. [illegible] to convict Johnson, many [illegible] to leave the South, and [illegible] at the peril of their [illegible] friends and defenders of the [illegible]. Congress should not [illegible] a new and successful impeachment, in the interest of those suffering [illegible]. But [illegible] the temper out to be [illegible] of the [illegible] by [illegible], regarded in Mr. [illegible] as [illegible] Grant's election as among the [illegible] of the [illegible], brought to an [illegible] without some [illegible] to [illegible], it would be a [illegible] of [illegible] to have the [illegible] by [illegible] Mr. Wade would [illegible] chances of that [illegible] guaranteed, [illegible] it must be [illegible] that Johnson should be [illegible] and deposed.

New [illegible] has [illegible].

[illegible]

Mr. [illegible] on the [illegible] and West [illegible] at Nashville, [illegible] evening, [illegible] a wife and children.

A wedding [illegible] to [illegible] den termination in Brooklyn [illegible] just as the happy couple entered the [illegible]. The [illegible] the bride [illegible].

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**NEW YORK.**

**Impeachment Not Probable this Session—Fearful Predictions—Time has Proved that Correspondent a Prophet and he Prophesies Again—Radical Conspiracy to Retain Power—Hancock the Right Man to Lead the Opponents of the Conspirators, &c.**

NEW YORK, June 18, 1868.

To the Editor of the Louisville Courier:

[illegible]

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**THE ISSUES OF THE DAY.**

**Great Gathering of the Democracy at Cooper Institute.**

**Speech of Ex-Gov. Seymour on the Questions of the Hour.**

**Review of the Financial Condition of the Nation.**

(From the New York Herald, June 23.)

The Cooper Institute was densely crowded last evening in response to an invitation tendered by the Jackson Club, a young men's Democratic organization—to listen to an address from ex-Governor Horatio Seymour upon the political situation. Upon rising to address the audience Governor Seymour was warmly applauded. He spoke as follows:

When in every part of our land people of a widespread change in political feeling. As the [illegible] of [illegible] government [illegible] themselves the best men of the Republican party are driven from its ranks. As its late convention its policy was shaped in a great degree by those who are most violent in their passions and most brutal in the policy they urge upon war people. While the ablest Republicans refuse to go on with a party which tramples upon the [illegible], usurps power and is unsettling all ideas of political morality and unhinging all the business machinery of our land, we are [illegible] under some embarrassments from the great extent of the change in our favor. Those who are rallying around the standard of constitutional rights have heretofore held conflicting views with regard to the events of the past eight years, and the question is how can we act that this great majority in the field so arranged that they can drive out of power the disciplined and desperate horde of office-holders who now misgovern our country? This is the only problem to be settled. The American people are disgusted with the conduct of the Congressional party. Can we mark out a policy which will unite the majority under our standard? This can only be done by a thoughtful, forbearing, unselfish course. (Cheers.) At the same time we must be outspoken and must confront all the questions which perplex us. Men look forward with hope and with fear to the action of the

FOURTH OF JULY CONVENTION.

I shall not speak of candidates. Let the claims of each one be considered in a courteous and kindly spirit and let us take care that no personal partisanship shall draw us aside from our duty to our country. We should support with hearty zeal every upholder of constitutional rights. It is upon discord in our ranks that our opponents build their hopes. A party born in strife naturally looks to selfish passions to keep it alive. Let this hope be crushed out by our action. It will, in the present state of our country, be an unholy thing to go into the July Convention with any purpose which shall not have in view the rescue of our government from the men who now have it in hand.

HOW THE NEXT ELECTION WILL BE CONDUCTED.

The next election will be controlled by thoughtful business and laboring men. No party can gain their support unless its tone and temper show that it seeks to get our country out of its troubled condition. Appeals to prejudice and passion will have no weight. These were tried at the late Republican Convention. I need not say with what indifference they have been received by the public. The [illegible], watchful citizens who ask for the protection of a wise administration of government now turn their eyes upon us. We must look to it that we take no position which will not bear the closest scrutiny.

THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY

[illegible] itself upon our attention. Among the evil results of our moneyed and tax policy, the most hurtful is the jealousies it has made between the sections of our country. It has divided our country into debtor and creditor States. It builds up favored interests and crushes out the industry of other classes. It taxes land and lets some form of wealth go free from the cost of the Government. It gives to labor and business a debased money and to the untaxed bondholder a sterling coin. These sores upon honest industry have grown up like the weeds among the varied interests of commerce, trade and the fruits of labor until we are troubled how to root out the tares sown by evil spirits, without [illegible] the crops planted and tilled by honest industry.

THE NEW YORK DEMOCRATS IN 1862.

Lest it should be felt that what I have to say on this point springs from my views about the candidates or action of the National Convention, I will go back to the first years of the civil war, when the Democratic party of New York took its position upon the financial policy of the government. In the elections of 1862 it was discussed before our people. We then pointed out the great evils which were brought on as the sure results of the system of taxes which were shaping our moneyed system. To show clearly how we then [illegible] these dangers, let me read some sentences from the message of a Democratic Governor, to the Legislature, in January, 1863, in his position he spoke, after a general convention, for the great party which had just placed him in the Executive chair.

Five years [illegible] many years ago could have no reference to the personal wishes or purposes of to-day. I will speak of the questions which now agitate our country in the light of the warnings we then uttered. In the Convention of 1862 the nominee of the Democratic party of the State of New York for the office of Governor used these words:

The vast debt growing out of this war will give rise to new and angry discussions. It will be held without any [illegible] in a few Atlantic States. Look upon the map of the Union and see how small is the territory in which it will be owned. We are to be divided into creditor and debtor States, and the east will have a vast preponderance of power and strength. Unfortunately there is no taxation upon this national debt, and its share is thrown upon other property. It is held where many of the Government contracts have been executed and where in some instances gross frauds have been practiced. It is held largely where the Constitution gives a disproportional share of political power.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE IN 1863.

In his message to the Legislature in 1863, the Democratic Governor, speaking of the public credit, foreshadowed its dishonored condition at the time in these words:

Extravagance and corruption are violations of the faith pledged to the public creditors. The money loaned to the national Treasury was not brought forward at a time of peace, but in a time of doubt and danger. These sums are held by the rich and poor. The amount held by corporations represents the interests of women and children, the aged and infirm. The right of our creditors to demand integrity is of the most sacred character. A heavy crime will be done by those who suffer national bankruptcy to turn into dust and ashes the pensioners' bounties thus gained at the cost of blood and health and exposure. It is worse that a government should be overturned by corruption than by violence. A virtuous people will regain their rights if torn from them, but there is no hope for those who suffer corruption to sap and destroy the fabric of their freedom.

These are the positions we took years ago in the darkest hours of the war; these are the positions we hold now, and they cover every question of public and party agitation.

THE GOVERNOR IN 1864.

To show the anxiety we felt to avoid all sectional controversies and our sense of the value of intercourse with the Western States, I will quote from the message of the same Democratic Governor in 1864:

A deep interest is felt with regard to our commerce with the Western States. The growing value and the loss of our trade with the Southern States make us dependent for commercial prosperity upon that section of our country which supplies our domestic and foreign commerce and which adds so largely to the imports and business prosperity of the city of New York. This State will be unable to [illegible] if it fails to control this great source of wealth by a vigorous and generous policy. Rather has suffered its diversion into other channels, we should [illegible] all tolls upon Western produce. New York should exhibit that degree of interest in all measures designed to benefit the West which will show our purpose to keep up the most intimate commercial relations with that portion of our Union.

(Loud applause.) These words are quoted, not because the words of any one man are of consequence, but to show the record of the great party which inspired them. The Democratic party saw the evil in the beginning, they are the party to cure it. They have always kept our public finances out of confusion when in power.

THE DEMOCRACY AGAINST INJUSTICE DONE THE WEST.

Years ago we pointed out the wrong done to the West by making these send nearly [illegible] as many soldiers to the war from each [illegible] district as were demanded from Vermont or Massachusetts, while the currency given to them under the banking system was not one quarter as great, although the Western States needed currency the most. The act authorizing the banks of New York [illegible] general banking law was [illegible], because the currency was unjustly divided, and because the system made a [illegible] tax upon our people of eighteen millions of dollars in gold each year. Thus we tried at an early day to save our country from sectional questions. In vain we warned the East and West against an unwise policy.

THE WEST TAXED WITHOUT AN EQUIVALENT RETURN.

The East and West upheld the policy of the administration, and we have now to deal with the results. What are some of them? All of the States are heavily taxed, but some of them get back as much, some more than they pay out, while others get but little. In the case of the heaviest item of expense—the military and naval system—the Western States get nothing back except the cost of Indian war, while large sums are spent at the South. The next heaviest item is the interest on the debt. The West get but a small sum back, the most of it is paid to the Northern Atlantic States. The internal taxes, tariffs, [illegible] more hurtful to the West, and [illegible] premiums given to [illegible] manufactures.

[illegible] AND THE NATIONAL CURRENCY.

The [illegible] of the forms of Government in distributing banking currency is startling [illegible]. They are made more glaring by the way the burdens of the war were put on different States. But the most [illegible] of having two kinds of currency—good money for the bondholder and bad money for the laborer, the pensioner, and the business man. [illegible]

it claims to be worth more than its real value: and it goes about the country defrauding the laborer, the pensioner, the mechanic, and the farmer. An indignant chief of one of the tribes from whom we bought land at an early day by a pledge of moneyed annuity said this Government was a cheat. It got land from the Indians by promising them so many dollars each year, that now it paid them in money which was a lie, which said on its face it was a dollar when it was but little more than a half dollar. The red man told the simple truth. Of all the devices to cheat honest labor, to paralyze industry, to degrade public morals and to turn business pursuits into reckless gambling, none have been so hurtful as a shifting standard of value, a debased and lying currency. I have not thus set forth the condition of our country for the purpose of indulging in invective against the party in power, but for another object. Many Republicans who admit the wrongdoing of their leaders say that we have no plans for the relief of our country, that pointing out wrongs is of no use unless we can point out remedies. This we propose to do, and we probe the ulcers to the quick because we mean to meet the case and cure the malady. Among other things which have caused anxiety in the disordered state of our Union, is the fact that our Government bonds are mainly held in one section of our country. The labor of the West puts its earnings, in a large degree, into lands, which are tax-burdened. The labor of the East puts its earnings into saving banks, life insurance or in other forms of moneyed investment. Thus they are deeply interested in Government bonds. The amount in savings banks in this State alone is $140,000,000. This shows that there must be at least $500,000,000 of money thus deposited in all the States. The average of the deposits in 1867 in the State of New York was $270. The number of depositors in the State of New York is about five hundred thousand, (487,479), and in the city they number more than one-third of the population. This will make the number of depositors in the Union more than 1,800,000. In the State of Connecticut in 1865 one quarter of its population had deposits in savings banks. It is now usual for men of small property to insure their lives. The number of policies given out by all the life insurance companies is about 450,000, and the amount of insurance about $1,350,000,000. The money invested is held as a sacred trust, as it is a fund set aside for their families when the insurers die. All of the funds of savings banks and life insurance companies are not put in Government bonds, but they hold an amount which would cripple or ruin them if the bonds are not paid, or if they are paid in debased paper. If we add the trusts for widows and orphans we find that fully two millions five hundred thousand persons are interested in Government bonds, who are not capitalists and who are compulsory owners at present prices under the operations of our laws. There is a fear that this state of things will make a clashing of interests between the labor of the East and the labor of the West. It is clear that our opponents hope that it will hinder us from going into the contest with compact ranks and with one battle cry. However alarming this aspect may be, I am sure there is a policy to be marked out which will harmonize all jarring interests. It can be shown that the dangers spring from an unwise conduct of public affairs. They have come up like fogs of night from foul fens; they rise from unwholesome, darkened counsels, and will fade away before the light and life of a clear and honest policy. Is it true that the laborer, the pensioner, the taxpayers and the bondholders have conflicting interests which will hinder them from acting together in upholding constitutional rights? Why are the tax payers laboring under a debt which bears an interest of six per cent., while other governments can borrow money at three per cent. and at this low interest their bonds sell for better prices than ours? Why are the laborer, the farmer, the mechanic and the pensioner paid in bad money, so that they get one quarter less than they are entitled to on every paper dollar paid to them? Why is the bondholder wronged by the tainted credit of the government so that he cannot sell his bond for as much by one-third as the citizen of Great Britain gets for the bond of his government, which bears a lower interest? and why is he then made odious in the eyes of the people by the fact that his interest is paid in specie, while they are compelled to take debased paper?

UNIFORMITY OF CURRENCY—HOW TO OBTAIN IT.

It is clear to every thoughtful man that public safety and honor will not admit of our having two kinds of currency for any length of time. We must have a uniform currency for all classes. There is but one question to be settled. Shall our currency be uniformly good or uniformly bad? Are we to force the bondholder to take bad money, or are we to give to labor and business good money? Are we to have an honest standard of value for all, or are industry, enterprise, and morality to be perplexed and disordered by a shifting and debased standard? If it can be shown that all these evils under which we labor spring from a common source, then it is clear that all classes should join in a common effort to root out the policy which sheds such wide-spread curses. There are two ways of making our paper money as good as gold. One is to contract its volume by calling in its legal tenders. This will make them scarce and will force a specie standard, but it will carry ruin and bankruptcy into every part of our country. It will bear down the prices of property and of labor. It is a policy which cannot be carried through, for the country will not consent to it. There is another way of lifting up our greenbacks to par, which will not harm any, but will help all, which will bring back confidence, will revive business and enterprise, will lighten taxation, will give to labor honest money, and will do justice to the public creditor. And that way is to give to all the world full faith in the honor and wisdom of the American Government. Our paper money is not at par in coin because the national credit is dishonored. How can the notes of our Government which pay no interest be worth their face in gold or silver when the bonds of the Government which pay six per cent. interest are worth only eighty cents on the dollar? You cannot make the notes put out by banks worth more than the bonds which secure these notes. It is a sad thing to say that our credit is dishonored in the markets of the world, but it is true, and it must be said if we are to find a remedy. It is humiliating to find that when Great Britain borrows $1,000 for twenty years, it pays the lender but $1,700, when if we make the same loan we have to pay $3,700 to the lender. If we wish to help the taxpayer, if we wish to get at the cause of debased currency in the hands of the laborer, we must first find out why our credit is dishonored, for it is a tainted credit that sinks alike the value of bonds, of greenbacks and bank notes. Make the credit of the United States as good as that of Great Britain or of a merchant in good standing or of a mortgage on a farm, and our troubles would disappear. If we make our paper money good by a harsh system of contraction we shall cripple the energies of the country, and make bankruptcy and ruin. If, on the other hand, we debase the currency by unwise issues, we shall equally perplex business and destroy sober industry and make all prices mere matter of gambling, tricks and chances. This will end as it did in the Southern Confederacy. At the outset the citizens of Richmond went to market with their money in their vest pockets and brought back their dinners in their baskets, in the end they took their money in baskets and took home their dinners in their vest pockets. Make our money good by an honest and wise course, and when this is done it will be worth twenty-five per cent. more than it is now, which will be equal to an increase of one quarter in the amount of currency. Business will be strengthened, industry will be encouraged, prices will be regular, and men will then dare to go on with useful enterprises. We find right here the cause of our troubles, perplexities and national disgrace. Our credit is tainted. But for that we could borrow money, as Britain does, at three per cent. and cut down taxation. But for that our paper money would be good, and gold and silver would glitter in the hands of labor. But for that fact there would be no question how the debt is to be paid, and we never should have heard of the greenback issue. But for the national discredit business men would not be perplexed, and the disquiet and fears which now disturb the public mind would not exist. Now, this dishonor cannot be helped we must bear it in the best way we can, and we must get on with the sectional and political troubles growing out of it until time and events shall bring some cure. But if it can be shown to be the work of those in power, then all sections, all classes and all interests should unite and turn them out. Fortunately we have official statements to guide us in our inquiries. We take the showing of the very parties under impeachment to show where guilt lies. To show the waste of those in power let us compare the cost of government during the four years of peace before 1861 and the four years of peace following the first of July, 1865. For the fiscal year ending July 1, 1869, I will take the estimate just made by the Committee of Ways and Means. Bear in mind that this is the best promise that the Republicans can make on the eve of a Presidential election. It will prove to be many millions short of what they will spend, but we will give them the benefit of their own statements. After the close of the war, and up to the 1st of July, 1865, the War Department paid $165,000,000, which is [illegible] more than was spent by the same department in the four years of Mr. Polk's administration, and which included the cost of the Mexican war. It took nearly twice as much to stop a war under Republican policy as it did to carry on a war under Democratic management. But I will not take this $165,000,000 into the account. Let that close the war. Since July 1, 1865, about three months after the surrender of Lee, up to July 1, 1868, the cost of Government will be by official reports and estimates $[illegible]. Up to July 1, 1869, by the estimate of the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, it will be $197,972,300, making the cost of government for four years $1,[illegible]. This does not include one cent paid or to be paid for interest or principal of the debt. The cost of government during the four years before the war (leaving out interest on debt) was $256,[illegible],111. This shows that the Republicans have spent, in a time of peace, four dollars where the Democrats spent one. But the cost of government grows greater, and we will allow them to spend two dollars where the Democrats spent one. This will make $513,[illegible]. But they spent $[illegible] beyond this. What did they do with the money? During the four years of Mr. Polk's term, which included the

ment was only $[illegible],540,788 21. We find that the cost of the War Department, taking their own statements and estimates, will be in these four years of peace $511,613,619; and this follows an expenditure of more than $4,000,000,000 during the war. The cost of the Navy Department in the four years ending July 1, 1869, will be, by Republican statements and estimates, $117,171,[illegible]; and this follows an expenditure of $311,[illegible],743 during the war. In the four years before the war the navy cost only $63,910,[illegible]. We then stood in the front rank of commercial Powers. Our ships were in every sea and were to be found in every port. American shipping is now by our tariff policy swept from the ocean, but the cost of the navy is nearly doubled. The year ending July 1, 1868, is the third year of peace. But the War Department cost $123,[illegible],494, which is more than its cost during the four years of Mr. Polk's term, which covered the expenses of the Mexican war. Not only does one year of peace cost more than four years of war then did, but the third year of peace costs more than the second, for in the year ending July 1, 1867, the War Department spent only $95,[illegible],115. In these statements we have given the Republicans the full benefit of their promises for the fiscal year ending July 1, 1869, but we should like to ask a few questions. If $48,081,012 is enough for the War Department in that year, why and how did you spend $123,[illegible] 000 this year? If $17,500,000 is enough for the navy in 1869, why did you spend $[illegible],101 in 1866 and $31,034,011 in 1867? You have not cut down the numbers of the army. Did you waste money this year, or are your statements for next year untrue? We ask Republicans to read the estimates for the future, for they show the profligacy of the past.

WHAT A WISE USE OF THE PUBLIC FUNDS WOULD HAVE ACCOMPLISHED.

If five hundred million of dollars of the money paid for military, naval and other expenses had been used to pay the debt, to-day the credit of the United States would have been as good as that of Great Britain. This rapid payment and the proof it would have given of good faith, would have carried the national credit to the highest point. The bonds would be worth much more in the hands of the holders, and yet the taxpayer would be better off, for the cost of government would be cut down as its credit rose. We could put out new bonds, bearing less interest, which would not have the odious exemption from taxation. Our debt would have been less, our interest lower and our taxes reduced. The hours of labor could be shortened. What now lengthens the time of toil? If we were free from any form of taxation, direct or indirect, six hours of work would earn as much as ten do now. One hour more of work ought to meet a laborer's share of the cost of government; another hour should pay his share of the national debt. He now works two hours more each day than he ought to pay for the military and negro policy of Congress and its corrupt schemes. It has just passed a law that eight hours make a day's labor, while it piles up a load of taxation which forces the laborer to work ten hours or starve. But the wise and honest use of this $500,000,000 would not have stopped here. When it carried our bonds to the level of specie value, it would have carried up our currency to the value of specie. The plan of making our currency as good as gold by contracting its volume carries with it great distress and suffering. But if we lift up its value, by getting rid of the taint upon the national credit, it harms no one, it blesses all. Now our legal tenders and bank currency must be debased while our national bonds stand discredited.

They must rise and fall together. They are all based upon the national credit. Bank notes cannot be worth more than the bonds which secure them. If, then, the $500,000,000 had been duly and honestly used to pay our debt, to-day the taxpayers would have been relieved, the mechanic, laborer and pensioner would be paid in coin, or money good as coin, and would not be cheated out of one-quarter of their dues by false dollars. The holders of bonds in savings banks or life insurance would be better off, as their securities would be safer and worth more. There would be no question how they should be paid, for this question grows out of the follies of those in power and will disappear from the places they now hold. The bondholder would no longer stand in an odious light. He would not be charged with the taxation which has been used to hurt, not to help, his claim.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION PLEDGED TO THE NEGRO MILITARY POLICY.

If a wise, an honest use of the public money would have done this good in the past, it will do it in the future. But the Republican party, at Chicago, pledged itself, by its nominations and resolutions, to keep up its negro and military policy. It is impossible to give unfettered Africans at the South uncontrolled power over the government, the property and laws of the people of ten States, by excluding white votes, without military despotism. You cannot give to three millions of negroes more Senators than are allowed to fifteen millions of white men living in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kentucky, Missouri and Michigan, without keeping up great standing armies. Without a general amnesty and a restoration of suffrage to all the whites in the South, a great standing army must be a permanent institution. In order to curse the South with military despotism, negro rule and disorganized labor and industry, they cursed the farmers of the North with taxation, the mechanics with more hours of toil, the laborers and pensioners with debased paper, the merchant with a shifting standard and the public creditor with a dishonored and tainted national faith. Are these classes to turn and to see how each can push the burdens upon each other, or are they to make common cause and do away with the curses of a bad government? If the Republican policy prevails this struggle must begin. Either the laborer or the capitalist must go down. Both cannot live under it, and men must choose between. If, on the other hand, the policy of selfish ambition and of sectional hate is put down, our country will start upon a new course of prosperity, and all classes will reap in common the fruits of good government. [Great applause.]

THE QUESTION TO BE DETERMINED AT THE NEXT ELECTION.

The next election will turn upon this question: Can the Congressional party succeed in their efforts to excite and array the industrial and moneyed interests against each other or will these units and turn out the authors of the mischief under which they are all suffering? The only hope of our opponents is discord where there should be harmony and concert of action.

APPEAL OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

In our State, at the last election, we appealed to all classes to help us save New York from misgovernment, and all came up to the rescue, and we made a change of seventy thousand. Let us again appeal to all classes of interests throughout the Union; let us go before the people with these facts, and we will make a change which will sweep the wrong doers from their places. We say to the bondholder and to the laborer who has put his money into savings banks we do not wish to harm you, we do not wish to give you bad money, but to get a good currency for all. It will not help us to break down the credit of your bonds; it hurts us; it keeps up our taxes by making us pay high interest; but we ask you to help save us as tax payers from the cost of the negro and military policy at the South. It is hard for us to pay you if you let men in power take the money we give in taxes to reduce your claims and you support them while they use it to uphold military despotism. We see clearly that a state of affairs which will compel you to take a debased currency will force every laborer, farmer, mechanic, and creditor to take a debased currency as well. If your claims were all wiped out to-morrow by an issue of greenbacks, it would not relieve the fear of patriots. Labor would still be cheated by false dollars; our standard of value would still be shifting. Taxation would be kept up by the reconstruction policy; for it is despotism more than debt that makes taxation so heavy. Nothing would be settled. The judiciary would still be trampled under foot, the executive would still be manacled so that it could not punish crime nor protect innocence. But strike down the Congressional policy and all will be set right.

EXTRAVAGANCE OF THE RADICALS.

Since the war closed, in 1865, the Government has spent for its expenses, in addition to payments on principal or interest of the public debt, the sum of more than one thousand million dollars. Of this sum there has been spent nearly eight hundred million dollars on the army and navy, and for military purposes. This is nearly one-third of the national debt. This was spent in the time of peace. The cost of our navy before the war was about thirteen million dollars each year. Since the war, when our shipping has been swept from the ocean by taxation, the annual average cost has been thirty million dollars although we have now no carrying trade to protect. While money is thus wasted without scruple upon the army and navy, if any aid is sought to lessen the cost of transportation for the farmers of the West or to cheapen food for the laborers of the East, we are at once treated with Congressional speeches upon the virtues of economy. If from this amount there had been saved and paid upon the debt the sum of five hundred million dollars, how changed would our condition have been? With this payment, which would have cut down the debt to about two thousand million dollars, our credit would at least have been as good as that of Great Britain. It is because we did not thus apply this money to this purpose, but spent it upon the negro policy, the military despotisms and other abuses of government that our credit is so low. The world saw we were violating our faith with the public creditors and the tax payers alike, when the money was used for the partisan purposes of keeping the South out of the Union until sham governments could be manufactured by military violence and Congressional action.

The world not only saw this monstrous perversion of the money wrung from the people by taxation, but it also saw that it made through a long series of years still greater annual expenses unavoidable. When the entire control of the Southern States is given over, unchecked by the intelligence of the white race, to untutored negroes, whom the people of the North have said to be unfit for voters, when the unfortunate Africans, drunk with unusual power and goaded on by bad and designing men, shall make life and property unsafe and shall shock and disgust the world with outrages, we shall be forced to raise and pay still greater armies. Up to this time the

blinded by hate or bigotry look forward with horror to the condition of the South under negro domination. The bad faith to the public creditor and taxpayer in thus unsettling our Union, of keeping the South in a condition where it cannot help the national prosperity, but is made a heavy load upon the country, is the real cause of our debased credit. The taxpayer was told the burdens put upon him were to pay the debt; but the money was not used in good faith to him, for the debt still stands; nor in good faith to the creditor, for he was not paid what he should have been; but it was used in a way which harmed both—in a way that tainted the nation's credit, kept up taxation by keeping up the rate of interest, while it sank the value of the bonds, and with them carried down the paper currency, and thus wronged the laborer and pensioner. But for the policy of bad faith, of partisan purposes, mad folly, we could to-day borrow money as cheaply as Great Britain; but we have cursed the taxpayer, the laborer, the pensioner, the public creditor, for the sake of cursing the people of the South with military despotism and negro domination. Every one must see, if we had paid off one-fifth of our debt, had kept down the cost of Government, had given peace to our Union, had built up industry and good order in the South, not one of the evils which now afflict us could have existed. Our whole condition would have been changed. ("That's so," and applause.) We demand that our currency shall be made as good as gold, but not by contracting the amount but by contracting the expenses of government. We are against measures which will pull down business credit and call for those which shall lift up the national credit. When we stop the waste which forces us to pay a heavy [illegible] per cent. and take a course which will enable us to borrow money upon the rates paid by other nations we shall add to the dignity and power of our Union. When we give value to our bonds by using the money drawn by taxation to the payment of our debt and not to the military and negro schemes, we shall relieve the taxpayer, the bill holder, and give strength and value to the claims of the public creditor. We have seen the mischief wrought out by the policy of the past three years. It will be as hurtful in the future as it has been in the past. Yet the Republican party has approved it and is pledged to uphold it. We have shown how the policy of using our money to pay our debts would have helped us in the past. It will do the same for us in the future. To that policy we are pledged. There is not one man of our party in this broad land who doubts upon this point. It has never been charged that a single Democrat in the United States ever favored the military and negro policy upon which the credit of the country has been wrecked. Our remedy is to use the public money to pay the public debt. It is a simple, brief, but a certain remedy for our national malady. Our ailment is debt aggravated by despotism.

TAXATION INCREASED BY THE NATIONAL DEBT.

In another way the Republicans do a constant wrong to the bondholders. In answer to complaints of heavy taxation, they say it cannot be helped with our heavy debt, and thus throw the whole odium on the debt. Why do they not tell the truth and say one-third of our taxation is made by our debt? Then they will be asked, what makes the two-thirds? This question they do not want to have asked, and they do not want to answer. When they do answer the eyes of all classes will be opened. They will be forced to say that last year they spent, by reports of Committee of Ways and Means, $379,178,000, and this in the third year of peace. Well, say our well meaning Republican friends, we suppose the interest of the debt took most of it. Oh, no; that took $149,119,584, not quite as much as was spent by the War and Navy Departments, which was $149,472,165 and besides this we spent $80,292,318 for other things. Why, that is $30,000,000 more than the Democrats spent for army and navy, and all the expenses of Government put together. But why do you spend $25,613,673 on the navy, when it formerly cost $12,000,000 annually? Has American shipping grown so much that we have to keep up vast navies to protect it? Oh, no. Our tariffs have swept American ships from the ocean; we have lost the carrying trade, the British have got that. Then why don't you give the builders of merchant ships the money spent on the navy by way of drawback on duties? Would that start work at our shipyards? Oh, yes, but the cost would do it. Then, why is it not done? We do not think of it, really; we have been so busy with the impeachment and negro questions that we forgot our sailors and mechanics. But we see that the War Department spent this year $123,[illegible],606, when the year before it spent only about $95,000,000. The longer we have peace the more the army costs. How is this? Well it costs a great deal to keep soldiers and Freedmen's Bureau agents and to feed and clothe negroes at the South. But why do you do it? Let the negroes support themselves as we do. You make the laborers of the North work to feed and clothe these idle Africans. True, but by so doing we get their votes, and they will send our traveling agents to Congress, we shall get twenty Senators in this way, while a majority of the people of the United States in nine States have only eighteen. The people must cuts as they please, but they cannot get the Senate nor repeal any of the laws we get through for our advantage, we have managed it so that one quarter of the people have more power in the Senate than the three quarters. We now own the negroes of the South. Did we not buy them with your blood and money? We now see where the money goes; we now see why the credit of our country is so tainted; we now see why the value of our paper money is sinking. It was only at twenty-one per cent. discount in 1866; it is now at a discount of about twenty-nine per cent; we now see why our laborers and pensioners are cheated by false dollars. If the mechanic cares to know why he works so many hours let him study the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury. It is clear why business is hindered and business men perplexed. We now know why the public creditor is harassed by our dishonored credit and the taxpayer is hunted down by the tax gatherer. The negro military policy of the Republican party is at the bottom of all these troubles. We now get at the real issues between parties. The republicans, by their nominations and resolutions, are pledged to keep up the negro and military policy, with all its cost and taxations. These will be greater hereafter. The government of the South is to go into the hands of the negroes. We have said they are unfit to be voters at the North. The Republicans say they shall be governors at the South. We are clearly opposed to this policy. We have seen how much it has cost the taxpayer, the bondholder and the laborer in the past three years. It will be as hurtful in the future. We have also seen how our policy of using the money to pay our debts would have helped the taxpayer, the bondholder and the laborer in the past. It will do as much in the future. The whole question is brought down to this clear point—shall we use our money to pay our debts, relieve the taxpayer, make our money good in the hand of the laborer or pensioner and help the bondholder? or shall we use it to keep up military despotism, feed idle negroes, break down the judiciary, shackle the Executive and destroy all constitutional rights?

THE PRESIDENCY.

I have said nothing in behalf of or against the views of any one who is spoken of as a candidate for the Presidency on the Democratic side. I have said only what each one agrees to and is in favor of. No man has been named who is not in favor of reducing expenses and thus making our paper as good as gold. No man has been named who is not in favor of cutting down military expenses. No man has been named who is not in favor of using the money drawn from the tax payers to pay the public debt. No man has been named who is not in favor of a general amnesty to the people of the South. No man has been named who is not an upholder of constitutional rights. No man has been named by the Democratic party whose election would not help the tax-payer, the pensioner, the laborer and the bondholder. On the other hand, the candidates of the Republican party are pledged to their past policy, which has sunk the value of our currency more than eight per cent. in the past two years. The discount upon our paper money was twenty per cent. in April, 1866, it is now about twenty-nine per cent. It will continue to go down under the same policy. As it sinks it will increase taxes, it will curse all labor and business, it will endanger still more the public credit, for the greater the premium on gold the harder it becomes to pay specie to the bondholder and his claims become more odious.

PERORATION.

What claim have the Republicans upon our soldiers? They take away from him one quarter of his pension by paying him in false money, which is worth less than seventy-five cents on the dollar. A wise and honest administration would have made it worth its face in gold. What right have they to call upon the mechanic and laborer? They have lengthened out the hours of their toil to feed swarms of office-holders at the North and to support armies and bordes of negroes at the South. How can they look the taxpayers in the face when they have wrung from them so many millions upon the pretext that the debt compelled them to do so, while they were using the money thus collected to support standing armies and to trample upon the rights and liberties of the American people? Can they with decency appeal to the bondholder after tainting the national credit and sinking it to the level of the Turks, and endangering their securities by throwing upon them the whole odium of taxation? Then let the East and the West, the North and the South, the soldier, the toiler, in shops or in fields, the taxpayer and the bondholder, by one united effort drive from power the common enemies of liberty, honesty, honor, rights and constitutional laws.

A little Berkshire, (Mass.,) five-year old, who was hungry one night recently, just at bed time, but didn't wish to ask directly for something to eat, put it in this way: "Mother, are little children who starve to death happy after they die?" A good big [illegible] of bread and butter was the answer.

Some one publishes a card in a Southern paper denouncing the editor of another [illegible] as "a liar, a knave of the deepest dye, a true [illegible] and a black hearted coward." Apparently the two are not on good terms.

"You would not take me for twenty," said a nice girl to her partner while dancing, a few evenings ago. "What would you take [illegible]

# DAILY COURIER.

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S. B. BUCKNER, Editor.

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### Development of Radical Policy.

If any proofs were wanting to show that the ultimate policy of the Radical party is negro supremacy in the South and negro equality at the North, fresh evidence is constantly accumulating to demonstrate that such is their fixed purpose. The attempt to conceal this purpose by putting forth at Chicago a platform of principles which may be construed in such a way as to deceive the people is being unmasked by the constant development of their real designs.

The enormities perpetrated by the Radicals throughout the Southern States during the recent so-called elections, under color of Congressional legislation, were intended to silence the white vote in those States. The fraudulent registration of thousands of negroes, disqualified for voting, even by the acts of Congress, the exclusion of thousands of white men who were qualified under those acts, the keeping open of the polls for many days in order to enable large bands of negroes, men, boys and women, to vote in different precincts and counties, the organization of negroes into Loyal Leagues for the purpose of driving white men and conservative negroes from the polls, the dismissal of competent white men from office by the military authorities, and the appointment of negroes to officers of trust and profit, the appointment as registrars and as judges of the election of men who were Radical candidates before the people, the withholding of the returns in many places until the ballot boxes had been stuffed with a sufficient number of fraudulent ballots to reverse the true vote of the people, the repudiation by Congress of its own fiats in admitting Alabama under a constitution which had been defeated by the people under the very act which authorized the vote—all these steps render it clear to any thinking man that negro supremacy, and not the false name of loyalty, is the aim of the whole reconstruction policy of Congress.

But as if these facts did not render their purpose sufficiently clear, the recent bill admitting six Southern States to representation admits them with a clause embodied in each constitution which forbids even the registration of a voter until, as a preliminary step, he takes an oath acknowledging the equality of the races in every respect, and swearing to maintain that equality. This is not limited to what is called equality before the law, but extends, by the terms of the constitution, to the admission of the negro to social equality also, in all public conveyances, in places of amusement, in all hotels and eating-houses, in all public balls and assemblages, and in all public exhibitions of any kind whatever. Thus, before a white man is permitted to register his name as a voter, he must swear that he is in favor of admitting any negro to terms of entire equality with his wife, or his daughter, or his sister, or his mother, in every social assemblage to which the latter are admitted. This is the policy for which almost every Radical vote in Congress is recorded. Its object is clearly under the color of law, of a law which is itself unconstitutional, to defraud every white man who deems himself or his family superior to a negro, of the right ever to express that judgment in a form which, in his opinion, will ensure to the benefit of the white race and the welfare of the country. It secures the perpetuity of negro supremacy by affixing the seal of silence upon every lip that would utter a word in defense of the white race and the time-honored principles of the Constitution.

But to secure this revolution beyond the possibility of reversal still further measures are designed by the Radicals. The two houses of Congress have succeeded in destroying the efficacy of the great writ of habeas corpus by depriving the Supreme Court of its power to protect the liberty of the citizen. The result of this is to subject every one who may oppose the will of the Radicals completely to the power of the military commissions and officers of the Freedmen's Bureau, who arrest, imprison, torture, bribe, terrify, try, condemn and banish according to the spirit of gain, of hatred, of revenge, of malignity, or of all the other Radical devils may dictate. Catholics, Jews and Democrats of every religious faith seem the special object of their inquisitorial persecutions. Negro supremacy is the Radical idol to which all must yield implicit submission,

"And crook the pregnant hinges of the knee,
That thrift may follow fawning."

For this purpose are military commissions devised. For this nefarious end is the freedmen's bureau perpetuated, and it is to pay for the shackles which are to enslave them that millions of unnecessary taxation are wrung from the overburdened people.

But with the admission of the Southern States to representation even Radical impertinence can no longer urge a plausible pretext for keeping up this expensive despotic machinery. Yet they are none the less resolved to carry out, by force, their fiscorie policy of crushing the white race beneath the heel of the African. With negro Legislatures and negro State officers associated with Radical carpet baggers in control of the bastard State organizations, it is the purpose of the Radicals to place in the power of their new rulers the means of perpetuating their hold on the State governments, even though the Radical party may be in a hopeless minority. Each step which this corrupt party take to carry out their purposes is a fresh fraud upon the rights of the people.

It is not surprising, therefore, that an attempt was made the other day in Congress to pass a bill to arm the negroes of the South, with a view of controlling the ballot box, or of inaugurating a civil war. This attempt, under the leadership of Mr. Paine, was thwarted only when Mr. Eldridge insisted on the reading of the bill. Even the mover dreaded the exposure of the fraud, and withdrew the bill on finding that he could not smuggle it through without revealing the dark purposes of the Radical party.

But, though temporarily checked, their purpose is not abandoned. They prefer to work in the dark, but, if it be essential to their success, they will not hesitate openly to avow their purpose—of a war of races as a means of Radical negro supremacy. As a further evidence of what has been long apparent as the aim of the revolutionary party, Mr. Sumner's recent letter to a citizen of Norfolk may be adduced. That letter reads as follows.

SENATE CHAMBER, June 22.

DEAR SIR—I have your letter on the 15th instant to the eligibility of a colored man to Congress. I know of no ground on which he can be excluded from his seat if duly elected, and I should welcome the election of a consistent representative of the colored race to either House of Congress as a final triumph of the cause of equal rights. Until this step is taken our election is incomplete. Yours truly, CHAS. SUMNER.

To carry into execution the policy above indicated, General Grant has been selected by the Radicals as the most efficient instrument. The course pursued by him under the reconstruction acts sufficiently shows his willingness to obey the dictates of the party. Through his District Commanders he has repeatedly turned white men out of office and appointed negroes in their places. When some of the District Commanders have turned out negroes and substituted white men in their places, General Grant has promptly disapproved their action, and compelled them to reinstate the negro, however unworthy he may have been of the position. "Room for the negro," is the Radical cry, and General Grant stands ready with his armed guards, not only of white soldiers, but of negro janissaries, to thrust aside the white man and install the negro in his place. This, judging by all his recent official course, is his construction of "the will of the people." It is undoubtedly the will of the Radical leaders, but we do not believe it is the will of the American people, however their preferences may be overruled by the bayonet in the hands of negro janissaries.

☞ James Bell, a colored "school marm" in Hopkinsville, has been fined $20 for cruelly whipping a negro girl, one of his pupils. If the teacher had been a white man he would have been arraigned before the United States Court, in this city, fined $1,000, and forced to pay costs amounting to as much more.

☞ A. G. Caruth, Esq., has again become connected with the Hopkinsville Conservative, and that able paper is to have the benefit of his spirited contributions during the campaign. We congratulate the Conservatives and Democracy.

### The Proposed Democratic Mass Convention.

In accordance with our established custom to lend our columns to the discussion of all questions which concern the welfare of the party, we published in our last issue a communication signed "Many Democrats," in which it was proposed to hold a mass meeting for the purpose of reviewing the action of the recent nominating convention.

Even conceding that the action of many members of that convention is liable to just censure, we doubt the propriety or practicability of the remedy suggested in the communication. If the proposed mass meeting can legitimately review the action of the convention, a subsequent mass meeting can with equal propriety review the action of the meeting which is now proposed. There would in fact be no limit to the number of revisions which the action of a recognized convention of the party might thus be made to undergo. The result of this would tend greatly to the destruction of that party organization, which is always desirable, and might lead to such a dissemination of the strength of the party as to endanger its success. Especially would this be the case when we are now so nearly on the eve of an election where it is important that our success would be so decisive as to give encouragement to our friends elsewhere in the autumn elections.

We hope that "Many Democrats" in considering this question, will defer to a more opportune time the correction of any wrongs which may have been perpetrated by the nominating convention.

### Hon. Henry D. McHenry.

This gentleman passed through our city on yesterday, on his way to New York as a delegate to attend the Democratic National Convention. He looks well and is in fine spirits over the future prospects of the Democratic party. Mr. McHenry is a man of very decided ability and of irreproachable character. He served with distinction in both branches of the Kentucky Legislature, and was chairman of the Judiciary committee in the Senate, and also the last term he served in the House. He then sustained himself in an eminent degree. We understand that his name is favorably mentioned in connection with the approaching canvass and election for Congress in his district. Mr. McHenry, if elected, would be a credit to his district and State, and would ably vindicate and defend the rights of our party against Radical malignity.

### General John C. Breckinridge.

It will be gratifying to our readers to learn that this distinguished statesman has once more landed in America. He reached Toronto last Saturday morning from a long sojourn in Europe, and after visiting the Orient. While his friends in Kentucky and other States, who love him so well, will regret that he is not already in their midst, it is at least some satisfaction to them to know that he is no longer separated from them by the ocean. And now, more than ever, will they cherish the hope that an official announcement of the oblivion of past differences will soon restore to our State a son so endeared to her citizens by his many shining and noble qualities.

☞ The Hon. Senor ——, Consul of Peru, is in the city, and is the guest of Capt. Z. M. Sherley, the Vice Consul of that Republic. Ex-Attorney General Speed, Judge Ballard, Dr. R. A. Bell, Gen. Whittaker, Col. Bruston, and other distinguished citizens have called to pay their respects to his excellency. The Consul proposes remaining here a few days longer, and will visit the various objects of interest in the city and vicinity. He seems to be an ardent admirer of our country, and speaks English fluently.

☞ The contest for county offices in Bullitt is going off very quietly. Mr. Lansdale has no opposition for Circuit Clerk, and it is thought that Mr. Phelps will have none for Sheriff. Two very clever gentlemen have been announced for the latter office, but they both intimated on Saturday that they would withdraw.

### MOBILE.

**The Southern Political Prospect—The Mississippi Election—Activity of the Democrats—Purging the Registration Lists—Intimmons, Character of the Mongrel Constitution—The Tortuous Prisoners, Etc.**

[Special Correspondence Louisville Courier.]

MOBILE, June 25.

In a former letter I expressed the opinion that, if the Southern States included in the Omnibus bill should be admitted, the Radicals would find it difficult to secure their vote in the Presidential struggle, even with the aid of those monstrous usurpations of justice and authority, the State "constitutions" framed by the mongrel conventions. All present indications are that this opinion is correct.

The recent local elections in South Carolina, where the black vote so greatly preponderates, justifies the apprehensions of many of the Republican leaders, and will confirm them in the belief that the negro is "unfitted constitutionally." If they have failed to make a clean sweep of South Carolina now, with all their advantages, what Southern State can they be sure of in the coming contest, when the whites will be fully aroused and bring to bear in earnest, for the first time, their potent influence to control the negro vote?

We shall see presently what will be done in Mississippi. The Constitution presented by the mongrel Convention to the people for ratification is one of the very worst of that class of abominations sought to be imposed upon the Southern States, and the most determined and vigorous efforts are being put forth to defeat it. The Democracy have organized thoroughly in every county of the State. One of the first and most important things they found necessary was the purging of the registration lists, and to this, so far as I can learn, the military authorities interposed no obstacle. The investigations to this end disclosed the most enormous frauds, of a character so gross that nobody could pretend to deny or excuse them. Thousands of minors had been placed upon the lists, but the corruption of this piece of rascality was easy in the county, for although most persons had it difficult to estimate the age of a negro by his appearance the planters and their overseers are intimately acquainted with the history of every black and mulatto on their own and the neighboring plantations. At the time these frauds were perpetrated, however, it was useless to talk about opposing them, for they were potent to everybody, and useless to raise a voice against them, for there was no remedy. The case is different now. Committees from the Democratic clubs scrutinize the lists carefully and check off the names not entitled to suffrage, and their affidavits, filed with the military authorities, decide the matter. The latter, however, are not by any means friendly to the success of the Democrats in Mississippi, as shown by the removal of Gov. Humphreys and Attorney General Hooker in consequence of their activity in the canvass. Gen. McDowell chose to regard them as impediments to reconstruction, and so filled their places with military appointees.

Of course, Mississippi may accomplish a mere by refusing to ratify the acts of the mongrels than Alabama has, but this will among the possibilities that any southern State should finally accept the constitution provided for it by clean vagabonds in league with ignorant blacks who were slaves but yesterday.

All the conventions which hatched those atrocious instruments they call constitutions assumed jurisdiction over the entire body politic of the respective States under their manipulation. First they created the existing State constituencies, and then, in framing new ones, by omitting the most important classes from the bill of rights, they placed the liberties and property of the citizen entirely at the mercy of future legislation. See what the Radicals are doing and propose to do in Mississippi, and you have a correct picture of the barbarism they wish force upon the entire South.

The proposed constitution works a white sale—a wholesale disfranchisement of the whites and while it leaves them outrageously taxable for the creation of a "school fund" for the negro population, it requires no educational qualification of voters and jurors. It provides for a standing army, in the ranks of which white men can be forced in force under negro officers. It establishes a system of public schools, which the whites must support, and in which blacks and whites are not allowed to be educated together. It creates, also, a system of "public works," with a large number of salaried officers, and he, in fact, a most ingeniously-contrived machine for sweeping the last dollar from the pockets of an already impoverished people. We have not yet received sufficient returns from the election to determine its immediate fate, but it never can be swallowed up the people of Mississippi and put in permanent working order, that is a sheer impossibility.

The seven Dry Tortugas prisoners passed through this city a few days ago en route to their homes in the interior of the State. They had been very roughly treated from the outset, and the injustice and tyranny visited upon them was hardly appreciable. Crowded by an act of utter inconsiderate carelessness down to Galveston without money and furnishing no transportation. They found hosts of friends, however, and were amply provided for.

H. W. S.

☞ A little girl, on leaving her mother say that she intended to go to a ball, and have her dress trimmed with bugles, innocently inquired if the bugles would blow while she danced. "Oh, no," said the mother, "your father will do that when he discovers I have bought them."

☞ "White men must stand back." That was an inscription upon a banner borne by five negro men on the night of the Washington celebration.

### CITY ITEMS.

☞ Go to Newman & Colgan's, Fifth and Walnut streets, and try a glass of the Excelsior Saratoga Water on draught.

FOURTH OF JULY, 1868.—Read the advertisement of Odd Fellows' picnic to-day's paper. Buy a ticket and go. Tickets for the round trip, passing a family, only $1 50.

☞ Attention of buyers is called to the auction sale by Osborne & McAtee, on Broadway between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, at 4½ o'clock this evening. See advertisement.

☞ From the mines at Leadho to the bronze stone fronts of Madison avenue Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus" is in request. Though the standard perfume of fashion, its popularity is limited to no class or section—it is a national staple.—Patterson Courtship.

☞ This Tuesday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, those four cent cottage-houses, located on Seventh street, near Weissinger avenue and in the rear of the children's play ground, will be sold at auction to the highest bidder, by Morris, Southwick & Co.

☞ Joseph Bockel will sell at auction this afternoon at 5 o'clock, a two-story brick house, adjoining the residence of Officer Bligh, on Linden street, between East and Floyd. Terms one third cash, balance to one, two and three years.

Mosquito Bars.—The attention of the ladies is called to a large assortment of the best English netting mosquito bars, with silver plated and iron rods, also a large stock of common bars at Henry Wehmhoff's, No. 80 Main street between Second and Third.

☞ Now that J. C. Elrod has caused the death of that nasty spider by his photographic electricity we would advise everybody to visit his gallery and see his artists and photographers working like bees. His low prices, and the splendid pictures daily turned out of his famous gallery cause the customers to swarm around like bees. It is positively asserted by some of our most prominent citizens that they saw in this gallery a portrait so true to nature, so life-like, that a large mosquito was biting it on the nose. Second gallery below Fourth street, on Main.

☞ To-morrow morning all the unreclaimed freight of the Adams Express Company will be sold at auction at their rooms on Fifth street, between Main and Market.

☞ All who like a cool glass of ale and the finest in the town, go to the U. S. bar, Fourth and Jefferson streets. Little Charlie and John Orth are always there.

DR. LIMERICK'S URBIL CURE.—Quinine or arsenic, the principal ingredients of most chill remedies, may break the chills, but they will return. The only known remedy that makes a permanent cure is Dr. Limerick's Chill Cure. For sale by all druggists.

LIMERICK'S URBIL CURE.—Professor Joseph Urbil, from the Male High School, is at leisure during the vacation time for a few hours each day, which time he would devote to teaching the German language to private scholars, either single or in classes. His residence is at Rev. Dr. Klockner's, cor. Fifth street, between York and Breckinridge, where applications can be made.

ADVICE TO LOVERS.—Never risk a scolding by neglecting to supply your betrothed with Paxton's "Flor de Mayo," the new perfume for the handkerchief. It is a sad thing for an engaged couple to have a misunderstanding about a trifle. Sold by all druggists.

### LOCAL NOTICES.

☞ Corns have kernels and many colonels have corns. Those who are troubled with corns or bunions invariably use "Peterson's Ointment." It gives prompt relief from all pain, and removes the pests by absorption. Try it. All druggists sell it at 50 cents.

A. J. RANKIN, Proprietor,
Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

Red and White Martinas
in 4-4, 5-4, and 6-4 for sale cheap. Window shades all colors, cheap. Dry goods of all kinds and in large variety for sale cheap at
KINSELLA & HAYDON'S,
149 Market street, between Fourth and Fifth.
jn30 tf

### CANCER, CANCER!

**Dr. W. C. Condon, of Louisville, Treats all Chronic Diseases.**

Dr. Condon will devote special attention to the treatment of cancer and cancerous affections.

In calling attention to my cancer antidote, a new treatment for cancer, permit me to say that it is the most wonderful discovery ever made in medicine. It is the general deodorizer so long sought for by the medical profession and the afflicted with cancer. Its operation is truly astonishing, without a parallel, and is the only known antidote to cancer and all cancerous affections; the modus operandi of the antidote is apparently by entering into the chemical composition of the cancer, cancerous, malignant, or unhealthy growth, thereby removing all life and vitality, annihilating, killing and destroying the cancer, every particle, root and fiber, belonging to it, without pain or the use of the knife, without caustic mixing or burning, without the loss of blood or to the least affecting the sound flesh. It can be applied to the naked eye or an open wound as readily and freely as Water. By this means large cancers can be removed from the vital parts—the eye, large blood vessels, &c.—where no other treatment could possibly be used, and in doing so we feel assured of making permanent cures when all other treatment fails. The medical fraternity and all interested are invited to call and I will exhibit a large number of cancers that I have thus removed and preserved, and, if desired, will refer to hundreds of cases cured throughout the country.

Dr. Condon can be consulted at his medical rooms, No. 125 Jefferson street, opposite Masonic Temple. Post Office box 670.

je28 dtw&su To A Thu4

### MORE HOME EVIDENCE.

**Testimony of a Well-known Physician.**

The volunteer letters from a physician of large practice in this city and whose appearance with chills has been unusually automatic. It is rarely any medicine has the merit to induce such a free monial as this in behalf of Limerick's Chill Cure.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 20, 1868.

DR. LIMERICK—Dear Sir: I was called on to visit a patient who had been suffering with chills and fever for upward of two years and found I so relief for more than two weeks at a time, although she had employed some of the best physicians in the city, and had taken almost every medicine she could hear of. When I saw her she was very low, suffering with hectic fever, severe diarrhea, swelling of the limbs, and a dreadful cough. I prescribed your excellent medicine in half doses for my dose, which, to my astonishment, performed a permanent cure. She has not had a chill nor a sign of one since, and is now quite well. I recommend it most cheerfully to all afflicted with that aggravating disease—the Chills—as a safe and sure cure.

Yours truly,
G. B. WHIPPLE, M. D.

P. S. I have used it in a number of cases since, and it has invariably performed a permanent cure. I have never seen anything equal it, although I have been prescribing for the chills for twenty years. G. B. W.

☞ Notice of Removal.

Kinsella & Haydon have removed from Market street, near Preston to Market, between Fourth and Fifth, where they are selling a large stock of dry goods at the lowest market prices. jn28-d3

To the Ladies.
Initial stamping free.
Monograms made to order.
Note and Wedding Invitations.
Cards printed and engraved, at
jn28 dtf W. ROOT GLOVER'S.

Dr. Mather
makes a radical cure of Sin, asthma, rheumatism, palsy, deafness, blindness, neuralgia, sexual weakness, lameness, and in short all chronic and female diseases. He tells your destiny, ladies $1, gents $2. He will guarantee to make a perfect cure or no pay. No. 207 Second street. jn30 dtf

Letter Sale.
We have a few more only to sell on Chestnut, Madison and Magazine, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets.
GRAVES & SON.

☞ Persons desiring to loan money for days, weeks, months, on collateral, will do well to call on S. Ho behold, broker and exchange dealer, No. 94 Main street, between Second and Third.
my 19dtf

☞ Householders' attention is called to an advertisement in another column, for clean, fine vanilla &c., without any unpleasant odor. mch26 dtf

Money Loaned on Collateral Security.
Ladies and gentlemen wishing to borrow money for a few days or weeks, will consult their own interest by calling at No. 5[illegible], Fourth, bonds, jewelry, silverware, or any other valuables taken as security. Business fair, equitable, and satisfactory, by C. Hagen, Ag't, No. 414 Third street, next door to Monte & Co.'s livery stable.
mch26 dtf

CARPETS LESS THAN COST.
**Having determined to close my business here within the next sixty days, I hereby offer my large stock of carpets, oil cloths, &c., &c., regardless of cost. It being my intention to remove from the city, the above offer is made in good faith. Call and learn prices.**
C. FRANK, 77 1-2 Fourth st.
jn4 dtodtf

Peterson's Ointment.
Let it go on in its good work until all are relieved of the pain and anguish occasioned by [illegible] years of the tort—Corns and bunions. It has no equal. Price 50 cents. Sold by all druggists. A. J. Rankin, proprietor, Pittsburg, Pa. jn28 deo

For Sale
That elegant country place of John Griffith on the Newburg road, three miles from town, which cost the owner $15,000 in gold, will be sold at a great sacrifice on account of its removing South again. Apply to Brangis, Bammers & Co.
jn16 dtf&w5d

### LOCAL NOTICES

**10,000 yards Grenadines, in a great variety of patterns, to be closed out immediately, at 20, 25, 30, and 35 cents per yard. The best bargains ever offered.**
S. BARKER & CO.

**8,000 yards Live Poplins and Poplinettes; also Japan Poplins and Mozambiques; to be sold at 18 3-4, 20, 25, 30, 35, and 40 cents per yard. These goods must and will be sold immediately.** S. BARKER & CO.

**300 of those 11-4 white Spreads at $1 65.**
**200 of the 11-4 white Spreads at $1 85.**
Nothing like them for the price has ever been seen in this city.
S. BARKER & CO.

**HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR.**
**200 dozen ladies' white Cotton Hose at 16 2-3 cents per pair.**
**300 dozen ladies' white Cotton Hose at 12 1-2 cents per pair.**
**100 gent's white India Gauze Shirts at $1 each.**
Our entire stock of Hosiery and Gloves to be sold very cheap from this date. S. BARKER & CO.

**100 Organdie Robes to be sold this week, and will be sold from this date at $3, $4, $5, and $6 the Robe; former prices $8, $10, and $12.**
S. BARKER & CO

### MARRIED.

[illegible]

### DIED.

[illegible]

### SPECIAL NOTICES

American Company Toilet Soaps,
musk, oil-cream, sozodont, and soda.
The [illegible] soaps are made [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[

## WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE REAL ESTATE SCRIP. For which we will pay the highest cash price. Apply at No. 1 Bullitt House, Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—A GOOD BOOK-KEEPER

# DAILY COURIER.

TUESDAY, - - - - - JUNE 30, 1868.


## WASHINGTON.

GEN. ROUSSEAU NOT TO RETURN TO THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Amnesty Proclamation not likely to be Issued.

APPROPRIATION FOR THE CANAL AT LOUISVILLE.

Butler Commits an Unradical Act.

The Tax on the Interest on Bonds.

The Fight Hour Bill a Law.

THE LOUISVILLE ASSESSORSHIP.

THE TICKET BUSINESS AT THE NEW YORK CONVENTION OBJECTIONABLE.

&c. &c. &c.

(Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.)

ROUSSEAU.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Gen. Rousseau will not return to the Pacific coast. It is understood that Secretary Schofield will tender him a new command which will embrace one or more of the Southern States, and headquarters at New Orleans. Probably the Department of the East will be put at Rousseau's disposal if he prefers it.

THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

The announcement that the President would issue a general amnesty proclamation on the Fourth of July is premature. He will it so inclined, but there are apprehensions it would lead possibly to complications, which would be most undesirable at this juncture, and even those who, a month ago, signed the issuance of the proclamation, now oppose it.

The truth is, the Radicals want only a pretext to prefer additional impeachment charges, and this would afford it. Under these circumstances it is said by such proclamation will be issued.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The appropriations for the River and Harbor bill for the Ohio River and Portland Canal was adopted, but the fate of the whole bill is doubtful.

OUTLER AND BONDS.

The Radicals were much incensed to-day at Butler for the introduction of the bill levying tax on the interest on bonds. It was presented by Cobb, of Wisconsin, but Butler is the father of the bantling. Much excitement was exhibited during the action on the bill. All Democrats, but Stigreaves, of New Jersey, voted for the resolution, and the Ways and Means Committee are instructed to report it without delay.

HOUSE MOVES.

The President has signed the bill enforcing the eight hour law in all the navy yards and other government workshops. It takes immediate effect, and the employees of the government printing office commenced work under the law to-day.

BUTLER'S COMMITTEE.

Butler has summoned several witnesses before his committee.

The report of the managers will be submitted this week.

THE LOUISVILLE ASSESSORSHIP

is undoubt. The committee of the Senate give not the slightest indication what action will be taken on Treanor's nomination. Mr. Needham is somewhat that they will sustain him. The matter will be disposed of to-morrow.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION.

Private advices from New York say the mode of issuing tickets of admission to Tammany Hall is objectionable to Mr. Pendleton's friends who are there in great force.

## NEW YORK.

DELEGATES ARRIVING IN NUMBERS

GOOD FEELING PREVAILING

Pendleton, Hancock and Field, and their Prospects.

Gov. Stevenson for Vice President.

INFAMOUS SCHEME OF THE JACOBIN CONGRESS.

(Louisville Courier Dispatch to the Louisville Courier.)

NEW YORK, June 29.

Many delegates to the Democratic National Convention have already arrived, and are hourly arriving, and operations are commencing briskly.

The delegates and Democrats from the Pacific are strongly urging the nomination of Judge Field, of California.

The Albany Argus, a paper that wields a large influence, virtually declares for Chase.

The friends of Hancock and Pendleton together number two-thirds of the convention and they are in perfect accord and will certainly make the nomination.

From this appearance indicate the nomination of Hancock, the friends of Pendleton designating who shall be the candidate for Vice President. The nomination of Gov. Stevenson, of your State for the latter position need not surprise you or the readers of the COURIER.

Nothing will be apprehended from antagonistic sentiments in the Convention. Every delegate seems to have the good of the party and country at heart, and entire harmony will prevail, however conflicting their views and interests may be.

The fact has been developed that the new scheme concocted by Congress for carrying the election in the States for Congressmen requires an entirely new registration, which will be under control of the carpet bag authorities, and will be far worse than the military superintendents now existing. Unlimited frauds will be perpetrated, and under this rather cause of their constituencies it is scarcely possible that the electoral vote of the Southern States will be allowed by Congress to be counted against Grant.

## RIVER AND WEATHER.

MEMPHIS, June 29

Weather cloudy and warm.

River 22 regrets at noon. A stormy afternoon.

Rising slowly.

ST. LOUIS, June 29, 6 P. M.—Arrived—Key City, Cairo, 6 P. M., for St. Louis.

NASHVILLE June 29.

The river has risen slightly with 23 inches water on Harpeth shoals.

Weather clear.

The Cumberland has arrived from Cairo.

## ST. LOUIS.

Welcome to Archbishop Kenrick—An Imposing Demonstration.

ST. LOUIS, June 29.—The demonstration of welcome to Archbishop Kenrick, on his return from Europe, came off to-day, and was the largest pageant ever witnessed here. The procession embraced over thirty societies and numbers, with bands, banners and other devices, numbered a little less than 5,000 persons, and was one hour and ten minutes passing a given point. The streets, on the line of march, were thronged with people, and at all the houses were crowded with spectators. There could not have been less than thirty thousand persons participating in or looking at the pageant.

When the procession passed the Archbishop's house an address of welcome was read, after which he stood at his door, waving blessings, until the entire column passed by.

Much good feeling and enthusiasm were manifested toward the Archbishop, who is deeply beloved by the Catholics here, and highly esteemed by all classes of citizens.

The block of Murphin & Co., corner of Fourth and Lucas streets, was partially destroyed by fire last night. Loss $6,000; insured for $4,000 in St. Louis offices.

Hose Hall Match—Seizure of Whisky for non payment of tax.

ST. LOUIS, June 29.—The Atlantic base ball club beat the Eclipses of this city today. The score was 30 to 18. The Atlantics leave for Indianapolis to-morrow morning.

Another hundred barrels of whisky brought here by the steamer Great Republic from New Orleans has been seized for non payment of tax.

## CINCINNATI.

Whisky at Cavington—The Treasury at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 29.—There are about 20,000 barrels of whisky in the bonded warehouses of Covington, Ky., and 4,000 barrels in the same city, composed of two rectifiers. According to the new tax bill all of this whisky has to be removed within six months, which will require $1,000,000. The report of the collector of internal revenue here was a balance in the city treasury of $739,026 61 up to last day the 27th inst.

## MEMPHIS.

Death of Ringwald—A Man Garroted by Negroes and Severely Injured.

MEMPHIS, June 29.—Ringwald, who was shot Saturday night by Sergeant Brown in self-defense, in a fight with a friend from the police, died. Brown was acquitted.

Dr. Fisher was garroted on Williamson street by negroes and was severely

## 40th CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, June 29.

MR. HOWARD, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported favorably on a bill for the discontinuance of the freedmen's bureau. He provides that the commissioner shall withdraw within sixteen from all States entitled to representation on the first day of January next, or as soon thereafter as may be done without injury to the Government. But the educational department of the bureau and collection and payment of money due soldiers and sailors shall be continued until otherwise ordered by the action of Congress. It also provides for the continuance of the office of the present commissioner, except in case of his resignation or death, when the office is to be filled only by appointment of the President or nomination of the Secretary of War with the consent of the Senate. A joint resolution directing the withholding of money due from the United States to any State in default in payment of the principal or interest on its stocks of bonds held by the United States in trust, a bill for the removal of certain cases from the State to the United States courts and were discussed, without action. Mr. Thayer from the military committee, reported a bill to regulate the military establishment. The Senate agreed to hold an evening session to consider it.

The Colorado bill came up but was soon laid aside by a vote of 21 to 20.

The joint resolution relating to States in default was again considered and passed.

The bill extending the time for the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad was passed in the same form as the House.

The civil appropriation bill came up, and was amended by increasing the appropriation for the lease of the Louisville canal locks and a half, adding for facilitating telegraphic communications between the Atlantic and Pacific forty thousand dollars, and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to set in the fund for the support of sick and disabled seamen from $750,000 to $150,000.

An appropriation for coast survey on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts was increased to $300,000, and that for the Western coast to $40,000.

A number of other amendments were adopted, including an increase of the appropriation for the custom-house at St. Paul, Minn., from $50,000 to $80,000, and allowing $150,000 for the erection of a building at Carson City, Nevada. Without action on the bill the Senate agreed to go into executive session.

MR. FOWLER introduced a bill to provide for the election of certain territorial officers by the people.

After an executive session the Senate took a recess.

THE ARMORY PROCLAMATION.

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TICKETS OF ADMISSION.

Private advices from New York say the mode of issuing tickets of admission to Tammany Hall is objectionable to Mr. Pendleton's friends who are there in great force.

## NEW YORK.

DELEGATES ARRIVING IN NUMBERS

GOOD FEELING PREVAILING

Pendleton, Hancock and Field, and their Prospects.

Gov. Stevenson for Vice President.

INFAMOUS SCHEME OF THE JACOBIN CONGRESS.

(Special Dispatch to the Louisville Courier.)

NEW YORK, June 29.

Many delegates to the Democratic National Convention have already arrived, and are hourly arriving, and operations are commencing briskly.

The delegates and Democrats from the Pacific are strongly urging the nomination of Judge Field, of California.

The Albany Argus, a paper that wields a large influence, virtually declares for Chase.

The friends of Hancock and Pendleton together number two-thirds of the convention and they are in perfect accord and will certainly make the nomination.

From this appearance indicate the nomination of Hancock, the friends of Pendleton designating who shall be the candidate for Vice President. The nomination of Gov. Stevenson, of your State for the latter position need not surprise you or the readers of the COURIER.

Nothing will be apprehended from antagonistic sentiments in the Convention. Every delegate seems to have the good of the party and country at heart, and entire harmony will prevail, however conflicting their views and interests may be.

The fact has been developed that the new scheme concocted by Congress for carrying the election in the States for Congressmen requires an entirely new registration, which will be under control of the carpet bag authorities, and will be far worse than the military superintendents now existing. Unlimited frauds will be perpetrated, and under this rather cause of their constituencies it is scarcely possible that the electoral vote of the Southern States will be allowed by Congress to be counted against Grant.

## RIVER AND WEATHER.

MEMPHIS, June 29

Weather cloudy and warm.

River 22 regrets at noon. A stormy afternoon.

Rising slowly.

ST. LOUIS, June 29, 6 P. M.—Arrived—Key City, Cairo, 6 P. M., for St. Louis.

NASHVILLE June 29.

The river has risen slightly with 23 inches water on Harpeth shoals.

Weather clear.

The Cumberland has arrived from Cairo.

## ST. LOUIS.

Welcome to Archbishop Kenrick—An Imposing Demonstration.

ST. LOUIS, June 29.—The demonstration of welcome to Archbishop Kenrick, on his return from Europe, came off to-day, and was the largest pageant ever witnessed here. The procession embraced over thirty societies and numbers, with bands, banners and other devices, numbered a little less than 5,000 persons, and was one hour and ten minutes passing a given point. The streets, on the line of march, were thronged with people, and at all the houses were crowded with spectators. There could not have been less than thirty thousand persons participating in or looking at the pageant.

When the procession passed the Archbishop's house an address of welcome was read, after which he stood at his door, waving blessings, until the entire column passed by.

Much good feeling and enthusiasm were manifested toward the Archbishop, who is deeply beloved by the Catholics here, and highly esteemed by all classes of citizens.

The block of Murphin & Co., corner of Fourth and Lucas streets, was partially destroyed by fire last night. Loss $6,000; insured for $4,000 in St. Louis offices.

Hose Hall Match—Seizure of Whisky for non payment of tax.

ST. LOUIS, June 29.—The Atlantic base ball club beat the Eclipses of this city to-day. The score was 30 to 18. The Atlantics leave for Indianapolis to-morrow morning.

Another hundred barrels of whisky brought here by the steamer Great Republic from New Orleans has been seized for non payment of tax.

## CINCINNATI.

Whisky at Cavington—The Treasury at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 29.—There are about 20,000 barrels of whisky in the bonded warehouses of Covington, Ky., and 4,000 barrels in the same city, composed of two rectifiers. According to the new tax bill all of this whisky has to be removed within six months, which will require $1,000,000. The report of the collector of internal revenue here was a balance in the city treasury of $739,026 61 up to last day the 27th inst.

## MEMPHIS.

Death of Ringwald—A Man Garroted by Negroes and Severely Injured.

MEMPHIS, June 29.—Ringwald, who was shot Saturday night by Sergeant Brown in self-defense, in a fight with a friend from the police, died. Brown was acquitted.

Dr. Fisher was garroted on Williamson street by negroes and was severely

## GEORGIA.

Intolerance of the Military Authorities—Arrest and Confinement of Witnesses.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The Herald's dispatch states that several of the delegates from Georgia to the New York Convention are here. They represent the conduct of the military authorities in that State as intolerable to the last degree. In the case of Leslie up of evidence concerning the assassination of Ashburn, several persons, both white and black, have been arrested, one being a white woman. All are locked up in prison, and confined in narrow cells at Fort Pulaski. The military authorities offer a reward of five thousand dollars for the arrest and conviction of the assassins of Ashburn, and one thousand dollars for the arrest and conviction of any person who shall interfere with Parliamentary investigations, it is said, implicate upward of forty persons in the murder.

The Milwaukee Sangerfest.

MILWAUKEE, June 29.—The Wisconsin Sangerfest took the first prize at the contest of the Sangerfest Saturday, Boston took the second, and Milwaukee the third. The Sangerfest adjourned to-day after a grand night's festival at Quentin's Park.

## WASHINGTON.

The Investigating Committees Not Yet Ready to Report.

THE TAX BILL IN THE SENATE.

Entertainment of the Schutzenfest.

Trouble in Regard to the Port of Entry Bill.

Investigation of Frauds Still Progressing.

Moorhead's Tariff Bill Before the Senate Committee.

The Trial of Surratt Postponed.

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

The report of the impeachment managers will not, probably, be presented to the House before Wednesday. Several more witnesses are to be examined.

The Senate committee appointed to inquire into matters affecting its members, growing out of impeachment, has not yet entered upon the investigation.

THE TAX BILL.

An effort will be made by the Senate to pass the tax bill before the close of the present session. Both Houses of Congress are disposed to press business as rapidly as possible, so as to adjourn the session about the 20th of July.

BUTLER'S COMMITTEE.

NEW YORK, June 29.—The Herald's Washington dispatch says Ward H. Lamon has been summoned to appear before the Butler Investigating Committee. It is understood that the committee issue upon his testimony some hope of getting a few more names of persons supposed to have something to do with the acquittal of the President. The report of the impeachment managers will probably not be presented to the House before Wednesday.

THE PORT OF ENTRY BILL.

The Senate Finance Committee decided against the port of entry bill, it called which provides that packages of imported goods must be carried to St. Louis, Cincinnati and Chicago without breaking bulk, for the reason that it is their opinion that it does not sufficiently guard against frauds. Another bill for the same purpose has therefore been prepared, but the committee stand about equally decided, Senator Henderson being absent. Some of the Eastern members in both Houses are opposed to both bills, and may be able to prevent final action upon it this session.

ENTERTAINMENT OF THE SHOTZENS.

The delegates to the Schutzenfest have been generally entertained to-day. Many friends here, by excursions on the Hudson and East rivers, and by picnics, collations, &c. The weather has been beautiful, and everything has passed off satisfactorily. The demonstration to-morrow will be very imposing, and will be generally witnessed and participated in by the citizens.

BOGUS FRAUDS.

Washington dispatches say that the Congressional Committee, of which Mr. Lincoln is chairman, proceeded to the Assistant Treasurer's office, and the Second Auditor's, on Saturday, and began an examination into the charges of fraud in the settlement of collored bounties. Sufficient evidence was obtained to warrant a continuance of the examination, and all the rooms containing records, in which the proof of alleged frauds is to be found, have been carefully sealed up in charge of men who are instructed to permit no unauthorized person to enter them, and the further transaction of business is interdicted until the investigation shall be closed. The committee has examined several clerks connected with the bureaus, and elicited from them a very important body of evidence, which, it is understood, implicates some of their superior officers. Several parties have been arrested, and others will be to day.

SURRATT.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The Surratt case was to-day postponed till the 21st of September, when he will be tried on the indictment for an attempt to abduct Abraham Lincoln, the indictment for murder, by virtual agreement of Attorney Carrington, being abandoned.

TARIFF BILL.

The Committee on Ways and Means agree to take a vote on Moorhead's tariff bill this week. There is little probability of its being acted on this session.

MUNICIPAL.

The bill relative to contested elections in the District of Columbia became a law to-day without the President's signature

SOUTHERN DELEGATES.

Several Southern Delegates to the Democratic Convention paid their respects to the President to-day.

ORDERED TO REPORT.

Lieutenant Colonel R. A. Kemble is ordered to report to Gen Brown, Assistant Paymaster at St. Louis, for duty.

GENERAL GRANT

leaves to-morrow morning for the West.

GENERAL SAWLINS

remains here to attend to official business.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL

reported in the House to-day appropriates $2,549 287, and includes $200,000 for levee obstruction purposes.

POSTPONEMENT.

The postponement of the Colorado bill to-day by the Senate is regarded as equivalent to deferring action to next session.

CONFIRMED.

The Senate confirmed the nomination of Rear Admiral Dahlgren to be Chief of Ordnance in place of Capt Wise, resigned, Commanders Ferguson and Gherardi to be captains.

TREATY RATIFIED.

The Senate ratified the free emigration and naturalization treaty with Bavaria.

PRINTING BUREAU.

The sub-Committee on Retrenchment has taken some testimony concerning the management of the Printing Bureau, but not yet with the Treasury Department, but not yet completed its investigation. The recommendation has been made as stated, that printing operations be transferred for a greater part, if not altogether, to New York.

## NEW ORLEANS.

Orders from General Grant—New State Officers Installed—A Negro Lieutenant Governor.

NEW ORLEANS, June 28.—General Buchanan yesterday received an order from General Grant, directing the removal of Governor Baker and Lieutenant Governor Voltee, and the appointment of Messrs Wadsworth and Dunn to their places; the appointments to take effect on Monday, when the Legislature convenes. General Buchanan to-night issued an order making the required changes. The same order authorizes all parties and municipal officers to obey previous and future orders, to take their offices upon taking the oath prescribed by the new constitution. On Monday Louisiana will have a colored man for Lieutenant Governor.

NEW ORLEANS, June 29.

Another squad of supposed Ku-Klanners, numbering about 80, have been captured near Fort Livingston, La., and brought back to Fort Jackson. The majority were Mexicans, and but two of them appeared to exercise any authority.

A brig loaded with provisions was also captured, but no arms except single Colt's revolvers. The prisoners assert that they are peaceable citizens, intent upon a legitimate object.

The Louisiana legislature convened to-day. The senate was called to order by Lieutenant Governor Dunn. The temporary Secretary was ordered to read Gen. Buchanan's order promulgating Gen Grant's order removing Governor Baker and Lieut. Gov. Voorhees, and appointing Wadsworth and Dunn provisional Governor and Lieut. Governor in their stead. Also, Wadsworth's order convening the legislature.

The roll was called from Gen. Buchanan's order announcing the names of those elected Members answered. The Clerk also read Gen. Grant's order to General Buchanan, approving the action of the latter in relation to municipal officers, suggesting that only the oath prescribed by the new Constitution be required of the newly elected officers.

## CHICAGO.

Complimentary Resolutions on the Death of an Old Citizen—Transcontinental through Carbon on the Union Pacific Railroad.

CHICAGO, June 29.—Complimentary resolutions to the late Charles Walker, Esq., an old and much esteemed citizen of Chicago, who died yesterday, were passed on Change to-day.

Train on the Union Pacific railroad commenced running to Carbon station, 81 miles west of Fort Laramie to-day. The telegraph was completed to South Pass City and Bu-ewater mines.

## NASHVILLE.

Much Indignation on Account of the Attachment of Funds—Negotiations for the Lease of the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad.

NASHVILLE, June 29.—Intelligence of the attachment of the funds sent to New York by the State and railroads to pay the July interests causes much indignation. Suit will be immediately instituted to enjoin the Bank of France from issuing any more bonds to Tennessee.

Negotiations are in progress to lease the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad to the Nashville and Chattanooga directory of the latter road. They will decide the matter to-morrow.

Gen. Breckinridge to Canada.

TORONTO, June 29.—John C. Breckinridge arrived on Saturday from Paris. He will remain here some time.

Destitution among the negroes and poor whites of Washington and Alexandria.

## NEW YORK.

Another Brutal Prize Fight—Heavy Head Knocks—The Rubber Arrested—The Substantiated.

NEW YORK, June 29.—Two pugilists known as Tyson Davis and Tim Crosbie had a prize fight yesterday morning, near the Hook & Ladder gate, Long Island. One hundred and four rounds were fought in one hour and forty minutes, and Crosbie was declared the victor on account of a foul blow struck by his opponent. Both were badly punished.

The different corps of northern citizens of the Polish exiled marched in procession through the principal streets to-day. The streets along the line were filled with flags and ornaments, and the sidewalks were crowded with interested spectators. While passing through Union Square the procession was reviewed by the Mayor and Common Council delegation.

Thurlow Weed leaves for Europe on Wednesday.

Judge Chase and Henry A. Wise engaged rooms at the St. Cloud Hotel this week.

F. Fitzgerald threw himself out of a window at the St. Cloud Hotel this morning.

The Pioneers Union of Research voted $1,000 per month to the working engineers of New York.

The Hebrew Emigrant Aid Society met last night.

The steamer Malta, from Liverpool, has arrived.

A broker's messenger was knocked down and robbed on Wall street to-day of nine thousand dollars in bonds. The amount is surrendered and the robbers arrested.

NEW YORK, June 29.—The following is the speech of Representative Jones, on the impeachment of President Johnson:

MR. PRESIDENT:—It is a solemn moment that an American is always ready to respond to the issues you have prepared me, and when I should be silent, I am for the general good. Before evidence of treachery and treason, having been rewarded and indemnity secured, restrained only by fear for the general good, I am for the punishment of the traitor in the interest of the Union. Free to share in all honors, civil and military, the only qualifications being the talent and energy to perform the duties of the position. No questions being asked as to place of birth.

I ask again, why should not the persons who fought and fell by my side, have been filled with honors and be ready to speak in praise of and a sympathy with their country?

The Democratic party, here, has